LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1867.

J. KELLER.

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Sweet Older, Butter,

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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL LOUISVILLE JOURNAL CO.

allowed to use the pleonastic phrase, does

not by any means recommend a man to the radicals. In their estimation, on the

etrary, a Democrat is pestilent just in

ing to a logic not unlike that by which the old English law affirmed that the

they hold that the better the Democrat

f his Democracy. All must acknowledge

a conservative, and much less still by a

Would that it could not find so much as a

with power to send for persons and papers,

Its adoption looks as if the question

he admission of our Representatives

would not be decided at the present ses-

ion. The adjournment of the decision is

clearly not improbable. The radicals

radical ticket, or, what is much the same,

should be scared by this outrage into

scared by the next outrage into voting di-

rectly for the radical ticket; and, further-

ess of this, would not be slow in coming.

If, however, the radicals do really indulge

in scaring any Democrat into voting for

they might as well dismiss the notion;

tofore have acted with the radicals, to vote

nly undetermined question relating to

how great the majority will be. Even in

this relation, however, one thing is cer-

cares more for his country and his State

and one in Texas, are bitterly bereaved

tives and multitudes of friends and in-

as he, or so much admired and beloved.

eed the whole community feel bereaved.

rage Kentucky.

and to sit during recess." The resol was appropriately offered by Logan.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN L. HELM,

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, JNO. W. STEVENSON.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL JOHN RODMAN, HOWARD SMITH

JAMES W. TATE, OF FRANKLIN.
FOR REGISTER:

JAMES A. DAWSON, OF HART.
FOR SUPERIN'T OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION Z. F. SMITH,

OF HENRY. FOR THE STATE SENATE.

hirty-fifth District, composed of Jefferson con and the First and Second Wards of the city BOYD WINCHESTER. the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Slxth, and Seventh wards.

LYTTLETON COOKE.

BEN. J. WEBB.

J. FRY LAWRENCE. FOURTH AND FIFTH WARDS, T. L. JEFFERSON. SIXTH WARD,

NORVIN GREEN. SEVENTH WARD, JOHN T. BUNCH. EIGHTH AND NINTH WARDS. R. K. WHITE

TENTH WARD, J. J. ALLNUTT. ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH WARDS G. W. ANDERSON.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1867.

DEATH OF DOCTOR ROBERT P. HUNT. day by the sad news of the sudden death of Dr. B. P. Hunt in Chicago, where he had en sojourning for some months. He was well known to our people-to many per-

tain. The greater the majority the greater Dr. Hunt was born in Lexington. He the damper to the radical party. Hence, was of one of the best families in the every vote cast against the Democratic word best. He received a fine classical and medical education, but, possessing candidate for medical practice. He devoted much time to literature, to solid reading, and to the pleasures of friendthan for his party, will cast such a vote? ship. He was one of the most delightful and fascinating of companions. He had The polls will tell. And we await the tale with confidence and pride. all the social qualities in an eminent degree and shone in every high circle. He was open, sincere, just, generous, warm, hearted, and chivalric. Toward all, of every respectable position, he always exsecond son of the Rev. Wm. L. Breckin hibited the most knightly courtesy. He ridge, died recently at Houston, Texas. was a gentleman by nature and education. Three or four days ago, his friends here polished to the highest degree of refinelearning that he was or had been ill, telecourse with the best portion of the world. His manners were those of a Paladin, and

his thoughts and feelings corresponded with them. He was noble without being aristocratic. He was charitable to faults, but his scorn of all things mean and low was, although calm, intensely bitter. Dr. Hunt leaves a wife and child, the atter the lovely and delicate bud of an immortal flower, and the former known throughout all the country for her beauty, her goodness, and her accomplishments.

Alas, that the sympathies of friends have

admitted Representative, and points to it

s too shallow to deceive anybody. On

Union than his colleagues are. They are

The secret of his admission has no re-

ation to his political character. In point

Representative from the Eighth District

so little power to soothe the distressed.

He was a model of geniality and kind-ness and high manhood. All the chords The Democrat pretends that our f his heart were attuned to the sweetest nd loftiest music of humanity. He was epresentative from the Eighth District was admitted because he is "a Union proud, but his was an honorable and noble Democrat." The pretension is hollow. and beautiful pride. Dr. B. was for many years one of the In the first place, all Democrats are Professors of the Louisville Medical In-Union Democrats; the assumption of the itute. In that high position he greatly latter name by a handful of malcontent. distinguished himself. He was a mostconservatives here is an insult to the Democracy of the country, implying, as the accomplished general scholar, and his ssumption does imply, that all other knowledge of his profession was exact emocrats, instead of being the steadfast and comprehensive. And his power of nionists they have ever been, are Dis- teaching, his ability to impart knowledge When the name of Union to others, was extraordinary. In clear-Democracy first appeared in our politics ness, directness, and vigor of thought, had a certain significance not offensive and in masterly command of language, o Democrats, having been adopted as the he was unsurpassed. He was a natural name of a party formed by a coalition of the orator, improved by the best style of culouglas Democracy of the State with the Livation. As a politician and statesman Inion party, and, accordingly, signifying | if he had turned his attention and devoted his energies to the affairs of the country tion; but, with the dissolution of that he might easily have won a fame co-excombination in 1865 and the subsequent ensive with the continent. There are few things that his God-given faculties would organization of the Kentucky con ives into a party which adopted the simot have enabled him to accomplish. ple name of Democracy, the name of Union Democracy lost its former significance,

Dr. Breckinridge's death is a private oss to thousands of personally-devoted riends, and a public loss to the nation. oyalty against the Democracy of the coun. He is gone, but he has left good works behind him as blessings to his fellow-men. From this low condition the Demo-

South, the Southern people can distinct nderstand it was done by a pair of deserters in Kentucky—the Louisville Journal and Louisville Courier.—Democrat. Two or three days ago, the Democra mplied that "the reconstruction bill" had

een "imposed" not only "on the South" plies that the bill has not been "imposed" quite sure that any such bill has been passed at all, or that there is either such political division as Kentucky or such a litical organ as the Democrat? Hardly. we may judge from the mental confusion vinced by these contradictory assertions

NOTES ON THE SITUATION-No. John S. Williams (Cerro Gordo) and J W. Hughes have established an agency in BY B. H. HILL.

degree that he is patriotic. Accordto a logic not unlike that by which
old English law affirmed that the
ater the truth the greater the libel,
y hold that the better the Democrat
worse the partisan. Our excellent
presentative from the Eighth District, the degree that he is patriotic. Accord- Coolies to fill the place lately occupied by greater the truth the greater the libel, It seems to us that this is the very thing very far to restore her to prosperity.

wery far to restore her to prosperity.

The terms which Messrs. Williams & Hughes offer are exceedingly easy and advantageous to the planters. The latter will be at no outlay to speak of except for sugar-houses, cotton-presses, horses and mules, everything else being furnished without expense to them by the company. The planters are to pay nothing for the labor, food, clothing, doctors' bills, &c., of the hands. The profits are of course to be divided.

The terms which Messrs. Williams & We must, therefore, look to the grounds of difference which brought on the consideration by the United States of the purposes of the war as made at the beginning and during the progress of the war, and to the conditions or stipulations of surrender, for the terms of peace, and the consequent rights of the various distinctions of the various distin Representative from the Eighth District, ugh not a better Democrat than his eagues, is at least too good a Democrat o have gained admission on account In attempting to make it appear that he was admitted because he is a betfore, the Democrat simply makes itself contemptible. The attempt is not only ncere but recreant. It is an attempt at once to encourage and to excuse the

The Chinese laborers are beyond all radicals in shutting out the rest of our comparison superior to what the negroes were even in the days of slavery, more fit to be made" by any one, much less by docile, more patient, more industrious Kentuckian. We predict that it will find radical Congress may forbid their introut few connivers and no co-operators. duction into the country, but we shall see. We have no doubt, that, under the system of Chinese labor, if not interferred with, cotton and sugar and rice will be cultiof Representatives adopted a resolution vated more successfully in Louisiana and other Southern States than they have ever instructing the Committee on Elections aire into the acts of disloyalty alleged against the Kentucky members,

We confess that we greatly apprehend

interference from Washington city. Gen. Williams publishes that the company recently "sent an agent to Washington to learn whether the Government would make any opposition to this measure, and found that no opposition whatever would be made to it." But Congress was not in session at that time, and there were none at the Capital who could say authoritarod of exclusion over Kentucky un-til after the election, some Demotively what that body, which has constituted itself the Government, would or crats may be scared into voting for the would not do in any supposed case. Confor the Third-party ticket. Much the gress has got the Southern negroes upon its hands, and we presume that it will same, we say, because the Democrat who insist upon their having the means of living where they are without expense to voting for the Third-party ticket would be If, on account of their laziness and obstinacy, their place shall be supplied by more, the next outrage, invited by the suc-Chinese labor, so that they cannot get employment even though they ask for it, the thought that this outrage will succeed | Congress, we apprehend, will either provide for the subsistence of its freedeither the radical or the Third-party ticket, men by whatever taxation or confiscation for it is delusive. The outrage will have may be thought necessary for the purpose just the contrary effect. It will impel Can General Williams's company obtain Third-party men, and even men who here- an an assurance from Congress that this

for the Democratic ticket; it will impel AMEND THE CONSTITUTION. - By all them by the thousands. It indeed will means let us have another amendment to the Constitution. It would be as well that rite the radical party to insult and outthe instrument conform to existing facts. The telegraphic report from Washington In unanimity there is safety. Let us is bumorously headed "Fortieth Contand unanimously by the Democratic The important points in the last icket. Its election by a great majority chapter of the comedy are as follows: confessedly a foregone conclusion, the

Mr. Stevens reported from the Recon-traction Committee the following bill. [Here follows the bill.]

Here follows the amendment.] Mr. Stevens subsequently consented that Mr. Benjamin's amendment be conparty to insult and outrage Kentucky. It is a vote to draw down shame and ruin cast such a vote? Nav. what radical, who

that Mr. Benjamin's amendment be considered pending.

[Here follows the amendment.]

Mr. Stevens remarked that he didn't know whether there was any desire to discuss the bill; he did not think there was any desire to criticise or discuss to any extent. He was inclined to accept the amendment of the contlement from Laws. endment of the gentlemen from Iowa. amendment of the gentlemen from Iowa, Mr. Wilson, and more the previous question on passage of the bill. [Suggestions from Republican members who had gathered around Mr. Stevens—"Do it! do it!" He hoped he wouldn't be considered harsh: [Members—"No, let us have the previous

deprive the minority of an opportunity o discuss the bill.

Mr. Brooks asked for an opportunity to

Mr. Stevens consented to allow the deanswered that his health was restored. Yesterday, however a desnatch came that be had an attack of apoplexy on Monday be would ask for a vote at half past one

morning and died on the evening of the same day. An accomplished wife and And so on. In the same report, we find a draft of an additional law for the more four lovely children, three of them here perfect establishment of the pentarchy, from which we extract the following: "No And not only they but many other relaperson shall at any time be entitled to be registered or vote by reason of any Executive pardon or amnesty of any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty would disqualify him from registering or

> This proposes to annul the Presidential power of pardon, which is about the only President or rendered worthless. We propose the following amendments

of binding effect whenever ratified by

ART, 1, Sec. 1: All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Conof the United States, which shall consist of Thad. Stevens. ART. 2, Sec. 2: The President * * *

shall have power to grant reprieves | the

and pardons for offences against the United States, by and with the advice and consent of Thad. Stevens. Tennessee is in the Union, at least

Which is at this time the worse govized, cost what it may in groans and blood

Southern States have anything to gain by pliance, into the anomalous position that

seat uncontested. This fact, together with the fact that he had served in the Federal Army, both facts being powerfully seconded by the influence of a near relative who is also a radical leader of prominence, secured his admission. Such is the whole secret. It has nothing to do with his political character, which, if it had not been adventitiously supported, would have put him exactly where his colleagues are. This the Democrat knows. Union Democracy, if we may be

I have been unable to find any other, and believe no other man is able to find any other, legitimate or official demands or declared purposes.

I find many individual threats, and I find also acts of confiscation, suspension of habeas corpus, and such like acts, but then they are declared to be, what indeed their very natures make then, war measures—to end with the war, and to make no part of the terms or law of peace. They

fore, were parties with the right,

*therefore, were parties with the right, by virtue of their separate sovereignty, of withdrawal from the compact when, in the judgment of the State withdrawal.

2. That the administration of the common government by a sectional party—sectional because organized on principles of avowed hostility to a right of property held by the citizens of the Sonthern States and recognized in the Constitution—would endanger the interest and safety of such States; and, therefore, justified the exercise of the right claimed to withdraw.

Many in the South believed this right to withdraw would be conceded by the party then coming into power in the United States, and that, therefore, the secession would be peaceable. They were encouraged to believe this, because this doctrine, though now and for years advocated at the South, did really originate in New England and first came as a threat from that quarter of the Union; because, also, many of the prominent organs and leaders of the new party did concede the right, and some declared, if the Southern States chose to exercise it, they should do so in peace.

But this impression proved to be a very

and until after the has surrence, and deny, in every official form, both the right of withdrawal, the validity of the attempt to withdraw, as well as the sufficiency of the case made to justify the attempt.

Thus the right of a State to withdraw om the Union became the great leading uestion of difference between the parties the conflict, as made by all the official to the conflict, as made by all the official records, and was the main question to be decided by the conflict. The South insisted the Union was dissolved; the North denied it; they joined in battle to decide the question. Now let us see the official proof that this was the original issue.

Constitution and laws, the Union is interested to the extent of my ability, I shall take care, as the Constitution itself

in all the States."

Here, two things are plainly asserted by the Executive power of the United States:

1. That the Union is not and cannot be broken by the separate States; and 2. This doctrine shall be maintained.

In July, 1861, the Congress of the United States, with almost entire unanimity, resolved.

opositions:

1. It declares what is not the purpose of

1. It declares what is not the purpose of the war: It is not 'in a spirit of oppres-sion,' nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation. 2. It declares what is the purpose of the war: "To defend and maintain the Con-

war: "To defend and maintain the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired."

3. It declares when the war shall cease: "As soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease;" that is, as soon as the Constitution is maintained and the Union preserved with the dignity, equality, and rights of the States unimpaired, the war ought to cease.

equality, and rights of the States unimpaired, the war ought to ccase.

Ten days afterward the Congress again declared, or motion of a New England radical, their "fized determination to maintain the supremacy of the Government and the integrity of the Union of all these United States." And, with the single exception of Mr. Breckinrudge, this resolution was unanimous in the Senate. Quotations of like character could be multiplied until there should be no end of the beoks that could be written, but these which I have made are so clear, so explicit, so official, and make the single explicit, so official, and make the single purpose of the war on the part of the United States so distinct, that I could not

that either party, during the struggle, may increase his demands, or enlarge his purposes, in waging the war; and these additional demands or purposes being proclaimed and made known to the other

Proclaimed and made known to the other party, before the surrender, while "his men and arms remain," may be claimed all the radical requisitions, she would be governed no better, but in all probability much worse, for there is a long arrear of radical hate and vengeance against her.

Which is not this time the grave against which is not the time prescribed, may demand the removal of the cause of the war so that it may not produce a renewal of some produce a renewal of the cause of the war. the conflict; or, in case of an unjust war or of unnecessary or unreasonable prolongation of the struggle, may demand the ten Southern States is unmixed tyrassy, but it is absolutely tolerable in comparison with Brownlowism. The Devil's Chaplain, who holds the sword and the whip over Tennessee, avows his transfer or the conflict; or, in case of an unjust war of unnecessary or un determination that she shall be radical-ized, cost what it may in groans and blood or both are forfeited, the world might be or both are forfeited, the world might be shocked and devastation. He construes public laws to suit himself and issues orders to his militia officers to arrest and hold for punishment all who practically dissent from his construction.

Read the language of a Tennesseean addressed to the New York Record, and decide for yourselves whether the ten Southern States have anything to gain by y not fighting to extermination, should getting themselves, through facile com- be entrapped into a surrender which ac complishes what they intended by surren-

United States before the secession of his State. For though the result of the war did decide that secession was void, yet, as intent is the essence of crime, it did not and could not decide that one who honestly believed that secession was legal was bound to know it was void before the decision made it so. And, though the result establishes that secession is, and was, and must remain void, yet he who honestly believed, at the time, that secession was either a Constitutional or revolutionary believed the coercion of a State was a crime, could not become a criminal by acting on his honest belief. But if a man, before the secession of his State, made war on the United States, by seizing her forts or otherwise; or if, while holding an office under an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, he used the functions of that very office by overt acts. unctions of that very office, by overt acts, o destroy the Union, such a man was a aitor, and might, with some show of

trailor, and might, with some show of reason, have been excepted from the amnesty and reserved for trial. I think, however, true wisdom and a peaceful future required entire amnesty for all the past, and careful abstinence from all oppressive acts in all the future.

During the war Mr. Lincoln, as President of the United States, issued his proclamation, emancipating slaves in certains. the surrender the slave States accepted and ratified this proposed amendment, and thus, by the act of the slave States afand thus, by the act of the slave States at-ter the surrender, this amendment became a portion of the Constitution. Therefore, the abolition of slavery may, in fact, though not in legal strictness, be counted as one of the things decided by the war, and as being part of the law of peace. It is a noticeable fact, also, that, although Mr. Lincoln included the acceptance of

arms again against the United States.

What, then, did the war decide, and what, by that decision, is the law of peace? Here it is, and here is all:

Secession is void; the Constitution is maintained; the Union is preserved, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimagined with the single eral States unimpaired, with the single eption of the abolition of slavery through the consent of the original slav

der, took an oath to support the Constitu-tion of the United States and the union of the States thereunder, they swore to

States, to conform their Constitutions and laws to the change brought by the aboliand government, as they existed at the

Every proposition in these Military Bills licist or law-writer, ancient or modern, heathen or Christian, which can be quoted

to sustain them.

By every such author the attempt to

manly way, but who destroy the Union

But that speaker himself afterward, in a solilogue, we the explanation of all his attempts at decer

No More "Sour Milk." One disc sems the natural progenitor of another useful science. The condensing of all has, within a few years, opened a condensity of industry and milk has, within a few years; opened a new and profitable source of industry and economy, and now a French chemist, Mr. Mabrun, has proved by a practical test that fresh milk can be kept for almost any given period, perfectly sweet and good, simply by the complete exclusion of atmospheric air.

Mr. Mabrun has recently laid his process and its result in a test of six months.

sess, and its result in a test of six months' duration, before the French Academy of Sciences, who have reported favorably, and further awarded the chemist a prize of fifteen hundred francs—about three

sweet as long as they please. In spite of thunder. -N. Y. Evening Post. The Charleston Courier learns from Dr. George S. Pelzer, City Registrar, that the fall of rain from Wednesday to Saturday, inclusive, was seven and a half inches, three inches of which fell on Saturday. This is said to be the heaviest fall of rain since 1826.

But let the eternal contempt and hatred of the world be heaped on that rangeade son of a Frenchman, Burean, and let every honest man cast on his name the epithets of traitor and coward:

We give a corrected list of the officers:
Col. Sudrice—Commanding.
Capt Adjutant—Meckling.
Artillery—Captain Rapho, Lieutenant.

Cavalry—Captain Bouchard, Lieutenants Souparis, Guerin, and Lekilbeek, Infantry—Capt. Marfing, Lieuts. Brisset and Lecanehois. The city was almost taken by

The city was almost taken by storm Thursday morning at the arrival of a large, dark steamer flying the Mexican colors, and crowded with some four hundred men, all foreign to our land and language. The strange looking craft, and no less strange crew, had on the evening before entered the Bay, and, being hailed to stop for the visit of the Medical Officer at the Fort, lay to for that purpose, and that officer having given the vessel a clean bill, notified the Captain, however, that the quarantine laws required that they should retified the Captain, however, that the quarantine laws required that they should remain in the Bay until further orders.

But what did that motly crew care for quarantine regalations? the officer had barely left the deck when the vessel shot off and proceeded on her way up the Bay, and this notwithstanding two shells were fired at her; but what cared they about shells?

What was that strange ship and her reckless crew?

by unprincipled sharpers to rob them o what little they have left, but most of ou merchants have offered to advise and pro tect them, and we hope that Gen. Shep-herd will do something toward having them furnished with rations and treated with that generosity which a brave man always exhibits in presence of great mis-fortures. conceived, nursed, and bred under the shadow of the Southern Confederacy, lin-gered and died when the body which exthings that were.

They were the remnants of that once proud Foreign Legion, organized by France for the benefit of that Empire she had set up as a prop to her own domination in the western world, but she did not have the moral courage to support by the only measure which could have given it life and durability—the acknowledgment life and durability—the acknowledgment. fortunes.

Col. Subrice feels grateful to Gen. Shepherd for his courteous and liberal treatment, the General giving him and his officers his own private card, and authority to refer to him in case of difficulties.

We should add that when Col. Subrice left Vera Cruz a rumor prevailed that the French Ambassador had been murdered

at Mexico.

We should not pass unnoticed Capt.

John B. Rochelle, a former Confederate
soldier, originally belonging to the Orleans Guards Battery; from that corps
transferred to the Engineer Department at Charleston, and specially charged with The drama which ended in the murder of Maximilian had another epilogue to be the torpedo service.

Before the fall of Charleston, Capt. Ro chelle joined the Confederate army in Texas, belonging to Gen. Slaughter's command, and was present at White Ranch, the last fight west of the Missis-

complete.

Vera Cruz, the first landing point of the expeditionary forces of England, Spaia, and France, was still held by a handful of braves, the remnants of the foreign lesippi.

After the surrender, he joined the Imperial army in Mexico, and became Chief of Engineers during the siege of Vera gion, numbering about two hundred and thirty French, and about an equal num-ber of Spanish troops, the latter being principally artillerists, while the service of the interior was made up of a few com-panies of Mexicans

of the interior was made up of a few com-panies of Mexicans.

The place was commanded by General Davato, a Mexican, who, to the shame of his name, deserted his men, and left his command soon after the death of Maxi

French descent, equally left his post with-out in any manner trying to provide for the safety of the garrison, which then fell out in any manner trying to provide for the safety of the garrison, which then fell under the command of a brave Spaniard, Gen Pedro Gomez./

The city was then besieged by upwards of ten thousand Republican troops, and every day the land side of the fortifica-tions was assaulted and the city shelled without remission.

tions was assaulted and the city shelled without remission.

There were then in the harbor one manof-war of each of the following nations: English, Spanish, Austrian, and American, but neither of them gave any assistance to the garrison, and when it became evident the city would fall the brave men were left to shape their own course and decide their own inte.

Lings of truce were soon exchanged, and the General having informed the besieging forces that, unless allowed to retire with all the honors of war, he would fight till the extermination of his bands, the Republicans were glad to get rid of such de-He covenanted to give for this land twen-ty-five thousand dollars in gold, to be

termined enemics.

It was then agreed that the surviving members of the Foreign Legion, with their members of the Foreign Legion, with their arms, baggage, property of all kind, with their regimental colors with their band playing the national airs of Spain and France, should march out with all the honors of war, and be saluted by the Republican forces; that they should be furnished a vessel to return where they desired, and in no way molested.

The capitulation was probably signed on the 27th, and on the 28th, at 12 M, the battle-scarred veterans proudly marched

on the 27th, and on the 28th, at 12 M., the battle-scarred veterans proudly marched out of the town and citadel, and got on board the Mexican steamer Tabasco.

The scene was one of perfect order and discipline. The whole body, amounting to more than five hundred men, was under the command of a brave and intelligent French officer, Lieut, Col. J. E. Sudiec, of the French army, where he holds the real-

By every such author the attempt to prescribe new terms after the surrender is infamous—is a breach of the peace; is a new declaration of war, and is a most perficious abandonment of the most sacred of national obligations in the face of mankind.

Nay, more; these Military Bills are distunion bills. Those who advocate them are disunionists; those who consent to or actions the surrender of the surrender of the ship, brought out his men in splendid health into our harbor. The brave fellows, who with their sunbannic countenances are now seen walking through our streets, are the remnants of the tollowing commands, belonging to the Foreign Legion: The Urban Guard of Vera Cruz, the Contragerrillas, the Civic Guard of Cordova, the Battalion of Orizaba,

and some cavalry.

The gallant fellows have been treated with the most liberal courtesy and ed with the most liberal courtesy and the respect due to unfortunate bravery. Several officers of the 15th, employes of the State Department, and the young men of the St. James's Club were amongst the first to extend their hospitality to the exiled, and to-day the brave old General Shepherd and staff paid a visit to the ship, and will no doubt remit the penalty they have incurred by violating the quarantine resulutions.

antine regulations.

And thus ends another dream. One in the captivity, the other in the death of two illustrious leaders. FURTHER PARTICULARS.

mystery.

He left his farms on the 10th of June for New York with his governess, for the ostensible purpose of procuring money which he claimed was on the way from England. Capt. Meckling, the Adjutant-Major of the Legion, furnishes us the following parbe claimed was on the way from England.

The day following, his wife and children, with her sister, started for England.

Developments lately made prove that he is a grand humbug. He may be a brother of Lord Napier, but he has no means of his own. His wife is the daughter of J. H. Lloyd, a member of the bar of London, and a man of wealth. It is now believed that she has been for some time dissatisfied with his actions.

The sister of Mrs. Napier, it is said charges that William Napier left Scotland on account of crimes committed there, and came to this country to seek new adticulars:

When the French finally evacuated Mexico, one Mr. Bureau, the Imperial Commissioner, invested by his Sovereign with almost dictatorial powers, and with the authorization of Marshal Bazaine, authorized Capt. Sudiec (we spelt it Sudri before) to form a new corps for the de-

the army generally.

The Counter Guerilla were then commanded by Col. Dupin, the terror of the Mexican banditti in the "tierra Ca-

liente"
This special corps was raised under the command of Lieut-Col. Sudriec, and during four months withstood the efforts of the whole Mexican forces, who, on the 15th of March last, invested the place. And not only were that handful of braves doing the service of the ramparts, but had to maintain order in the city, which was largely Republican, and consequently hostile. We have no room here for the particular do justice to the last defenders of the

ain time, in order to make terms for imself and rob the treasury and the sol-

imself and rob the treasury and the sol-liers of their pay.

By the help of the French, he kept the sity under his control, collected all the revenue from the custom-house, and, hav-ing raised five or six hundred thousand dollars, he fied at night and took passage for France on an Austrian yessel.

As to the unfortunate men who had so, long saved the city, they were left with-out pay or any resources whatever, and this, when in presence of overwhelming t pay or any resources whatever, and is, when in presence of overwhelming imbers, they had no other alternative

han death by shooting or hanging, unles their own courage forced out favorable terms from the enemy.

Those terms were obtained in presence

Artillery-Captain Rapho, Lieuten

Lieut. Artucei, Civic Guard of Vera

OPERATIONS OF AN ENGLISH "CAPITAL-IST" IN EAST TENNESSEE.

oned, he announced to the goodly neigh-ors around him that he would teach them

QUEEN VICTORIA.

London (June 17) Correspondence of the New York World.

The week has heen marked by the intro-duction of a new topic of discussion, which, while only (though in some cases broadly) hinted at by the newspapers, has been excitedly canvased in every section of London and provincial society. This topic has been nothing less than The ab-dication of Queen Victoria. The imme-diate cause of such a subject being dis-cussed has been a very smart article in one of this week's impressions of the Thunderer, in which it was strongly hinted that if her most gracious majesty did not Cruz.
Paymaster—Lieut. Mondiegt.
Lieut. Bolley, Treasurer of the Mexican
Imperial Guard—formerly of the 1st Chasseurs d'Afrique.
Lieut. Rene, Chief of the Body Guard Thunderer, in which it was strongly hinted that if her most gracious majesty did not more fully enter into the duties of her position there was but one course open— Lieut. Kene, Chief of the Body Guard of the Emperor.
Dr. Poitevin, the French Consular Agent, has telegraphed to the French Consul in New Orleans about providing for these poor men, many of whom are entirely destitute and starving, and who are all anxious either to work or return to their native land.

> entates of Europe. She has shorn the tish throne of its glory by a want of hos British throne of its glory by a want of hospitality to foreign princes, which, standing in contrast with the fetes for the gathering of monarchs at Paris, makes every trueborn Briton ashamed of his country and his queen. And last, not least, I have heard this from a few old gentlemen who were known as stanneh conservatives hefore Distaeli carried household suffrage, but I don't know what they call themselves now. She (the Queen) has aided in Americanizing our institutions by the withdrawal of the healthy influence of royalty displaying itself before the public eye, captivating the loyal hearts of the people, and thereby endearing monarchical principles to the nation at large. These are, according to the large section of the British public which the Times represents, the high erimes and misdemeanors which the Queen has committed. But to give the full history of this new "question" of home-politics, laquat tell you that, though now mooted for the first time in the public press, abdication is by no means a new idea in the public mind.
>
> We must go back a few months, and I shall perhaps startle you a little when last the conspiracy to dethrone the reigning sowering the complex of the palace—among the grand ladies of Ratten Row, the wives of ministers, and the daughters of dukes. And their allies are—the tradesmen of the West End. For a couple of seasons now, a low naurmaring sound of discontent, gradually becoming louder and louder, like the threatening rumble of the approaching carthquake, has been heard in every demanding its apparently natural vent in every feminine scandal and petty slander—almost too miserable to mention—that it was possible for the female tongue to invent against a sad and helpless widow, of for the obsequious counterjumper to accounter in the property of the consequious counterjumper to consider the counterjumper to accounter in which they mention. itality to foreign princes, which, standing contrast with the fetes for the gather

From the Nashville Banner, sth.]

[From the Nashville Banner, sth.]

Most of our citizens will remember the brother of Lord Nasher. The passed through here last fall, and who excited considerable interest among our moneyed men not less by the magnificence of his plans than by his supposed inexhaustible resources. It was understood that he was to completely regenerate. Tennesses in an resources. It was understood that a was to completely regenerate Tennessee in an agricultural and stock raising point of view. Capital—"the one thing needful"—had come among us in the shape of millions of English gold. Speculators were on the qui vive, and real estate agents against a sad and helpless widow, for the obsequious counter-immer

against a sad and helpless widow, or for the obsequious counter-jumper to acquiesce in, with that gaudy sign over his doorway: "Under the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen."

Somewhat in this style has the plot been fostered. "Will your ladyship allow me to show you a superb piled velvet dress?" It is absolutely the finest thing "our new stock." "Ah. "Tompains, I really unit require it. There will be no drawing room this season, as the queen won! liminary operations. Representing him-self as a man of means he bought of Gen-He covenanted to give for this land twenty-live thousand dollars in gold, to be paid in three annual payments. Adjacent to this track, and laying on the bank of the French Broad, he rented, for there other parties, some eleven hundred acres of rich and mostly all bottom lands, agreeing to pay heavy rents. Having thus secured in all about fifteen hundred acres of the finest land in that fertile valley, he began a system of extensive, costly improvements unexampled in this State. During the winter he brought his distributed in the state. During the winter he brought his distributed in the state of the manufacture of the most land in that fertile valley, he began a system of extensive, costly improvements unexampled in this State. During the winter he brought his distributed in the court. There will be not require it. There will be no transition to require it. There will be no transing room this season, as the queen won's be in London. "On, madame, fit is quite ruinous to us, this absence of her majesty from the court." "Yes yes, but you see." Mr Tompaus, the queen has something better to do in Balmara! "Indeed, your later to do in Balmara!" Indeed, your later to do in Balmara!" "Indeed, your later to do in Balmara!" Indeed, your later to do in Balmara!" In has ico sae saw." "Not only her reputs in this manner." "Not only her reputs tion, Mr. Tompkins, but, well yes, eve her throne. You see, people say that her majesty will not give up this about connection she will have to refire alt

how to work a farm with labor-saving machines and the help of latter-day developments. New machinery of every kind and in great abundance was bought in Cincinnati and New York, and forwarded at heavy expense; revolving plows and subsoil plows, corn plows and cultivators, corn planters and wheat drills, mowing machines and reapers, threshers and sep

arators, and machines of every kind were brought to "the farms." Phosphate of lime, kiln-burnt lime and manure were all victoria may retain as her confidential brought to "the farms." Phosphate of lime, kiln-burnt lime and manure were plentifully used. The bottoms were all drained, fences ditched, and woods grubbed and underbrush cut away. Scores of men were hired at high wages, and kept busy perfecting improvements and planning new ones. The best horses, mules and oxen were bought at high prices. Heavy, durable wagons were brought from the North—good harness and best equipments with them. Supplies were laid in extensively—blankets bought by the bales, groceries by the bulk, furniture in great quantity, much of which has never been opened.

All his expenditures were extravagant. Everything he did was done on a grand scale befitting one of his pretensions.

He bought and leaved these lands in the fall of 1866; his family came in February; these improvements and expenditures continued through several months; he made heavy purchases, heavy expenditures; handled a great deal of money.

prince consort was a gourmond, and the prince consort was a gourmond, and the queen, to discourage as much as possible his propensity for a heavy dinner, always dined with the royal children at midday. At the regular late dinner she only sat at the table for the sake of ettiquette, and, as she scarcely ate anything, she unconsciously took wine in about the same quantity as if she were partaking of the meal. Thus the habit grew upon her, and has never left her.

A TOUCHING PICTURE.

Near the Musical Instrument Department of the Paris Exhibition, a group of three persons is frequently seen. A gen-tleman, though tall and strong, leans on the arm of a lady. He wears colored spectacles, not to enable him to see, but to hide his eyes—for he is blind. His wife is deaf and dumb. The correspon-dent from whose letters these facts are eathered continues. and came to this country to seek new adventures. He had no means of his own, but his wife had an income of \$40,000 a year. Her father has been withholding this for some time; dissatisfied with his son-in-law's operations, but the latter came to this country and plunged into this speculation with the hope that his father-in-law would relieve him when he became embarrassed. This is the only charitable solution that can be given to his acts. His gathered continues:
The blind man could not see; his wife

The blind man could not see; his wife could see, but could not tell him what she saw, for being able to express herself only by signs, his want of eyes was as fatal as her want of voice. How then, render a visit to the Exhibition useful or pleasant under such deplorable circumstances. Nothing more simple, the lady telegraphs to her daughter what to say, and the latter explains everything to her father with embarrassed. This is the only charitable solution that can be given to his acts. His debts assumed in all amounted to over \$60,000. He paid out a great deal of money, but all that he paid out he obtained from banks and other sources on representations of wealth in England, and his property, amounting to about \$20,000, is now being fought for by his creditors. All things considered, this man's operations were more like a wild, visionary adventure than a swindle. He was a monomaniae. He pictured himself the lord of this fertile valley. His horses were to be stronger and heavier than any other. His cattle were to be better and more numerexplains everything to her father with amazing quickness and volubility. The all things considered, this man's operations were more like a wild visionary adventure than a swindle. He was a monomaniac. He pictured himself the lord of this fertile valley. His horses were to be stronger and heavier than any other. His cattle were to be better and more numerations. His sheep were to cover the hills and shear numerable fleeces. His lands were to be richer and better cultivated than any other. His grains were to stock the markets of the South, and railroads and rivers were to be busied with transporting his harvests. There, in the midst of grand mountains, and in that beautiful valley, he was to have a paradiae unequalled on the continent. He was recently arrested in New York and Baltimore for obtaining money under false pretenses. He was bailed, and is now probably in Europe. His failure, and his wild, reckless operations stamp him an adventurer. As such, his experiences are novel and interesting.

LARGE supply in store at the lowest market prices to the trade. Cos dass

ALBRET FINE G at sup

DR. LANCASTER & CO., Fifth street, cerner Court Place, Louisville, Kentucky

500 bbls, hif bbls, and kege Woods, Weeks.

J. S. LITHGOW & CO.,

TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, AND

Voung men injured by secret habits

DR. CHAS. A. STUART & CO., Boston, Mass. Artificial Gardening and Seed Store,

HENRY KRESKEN Artificial Gardener an

WOOL.

JOB OFFICE

(SECOND FLOOR) 111 Green Street.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING, and sunk into a mere innuendo of dis-

BILLS, BILL-HEADS, CIBCULARS. as the secret of his admission. The trick

know. Moreover, the Democrat knows that they know it. of fact, he was duly notified that his seat

would be contested; but, for some reason not known to the public, the notice at the last moment was withdrawn, leaving his Pure Copper Distilled Whisky, Foreign & Domestic Liquors, onded by the influence of a near relative

AGRICULTURAL ONDURANT & TODD - Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements and Cement, Whole Desilers in Field and Garden Seeds, Lime ster, White Sand, Scales, Pumps, &c., Mai-rect, between Third and Fourth. HEWETT HARDY & CO.—Dealers in See and Agricultural Implements, 112 West Ma sen Third and Fourth

ARMS AND AMMUNITION. WOLF & DURRINGER-Dealers in Arm and Ammunition, cor. Fifth and Market st BOOKS DRADLET & GILBERT-Publishers, Book D sellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, and sanufacturers of Biank Books, Paper and Bonne Boxes of all kinds, corner Third and Green, oppo-ite the P.O.

DEARING, C. T.—Books, Statlonery, and Jo Printing, No. 321 Third-street, between Market

CLARKE, JOHN W. Bookseller and Station er-Carda Engraved, Initials and Monogram Recuted plain or colored 122 Fourth, second do orth of Jefferson street MORTON, JOHN P. & CO. - Publisher. Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 156 West Main street. RUMP, F. A. Bookseller and Statio No.ne VISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN, & CO School and College Text Books. M. R. BAR ARD, General Agent, corner Third and Green reets, Louisville, Ky.

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OVD'S LOUISVILLE COMMERCIAL

COLLEGE—A National Business College, N.E.

ruper Jefferson and Third sts.

BROOMS

DEVANT, STRATTON & CARSON'S Bu CARRIAGES.

PYBEY, W. F.-Carriage and Buggy Manufacturer-repairing done in the best manner-reference st., bet. Sixth and Seventh. McQUILLAN, Carriage Maker, 99 Thir street. Prompt attention paid to repairs.

CLOTHING. DEPPEN, HENRY-Merchant Tailor, No. 120 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth. CIGARS.

Cigars Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, &c., 118 Green Third and Fourth, adjoining the Theater. K ENNEDY & IRWIN-Coal Dealers, No. 102% Third st., bet, Market and Jefferson. O LMSTEAD & O'CONNOR—Dealers in Pitts burg and Pomercy Coal. Offices—west side o The Course of the Course of the Course of the corner Brook and Market sts., and S. W H CHES, N. W.-Wholesale and Retail Deal er in Pittsburg and other Coals, 49 Fourth st THOS. JAMES & CO., successors to Fuel James, & Co., dealers in Pittsburg, Youghlo then, and other coal. Office No. 86 Sixth street setween Market and Jefferson.

COMMISSION. COMMISSION Merchants, No. 196 Main st. ENEDICT, D.S. & SONS Grocers and Com-mission Merchants, No. 111 Main st., bet Third POPER, & BNEB-Produce Commission Mer chant. No. 87 Main street, bet. 3d and 4th sts. DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.-Com. Merch Meker, cunningham & co.-Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, 3 West

TEWBERRY, GEO, C.—Commission Mer-chant and Wholesale Produce and Grain Deal-r, Nos. 39 and 41 Wall street. YEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.-Whole sale Grocers and Commission Merchants 2

WILDER, J. B. & CO.—Wholesale Druggists No. 156 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth. MURRAY, N. H.-Steamboat Drug Store, DRY GOODS. DARKER S. & CO.-Wholesale and Reta

DOBINSON, JOHN M. & CO.—Wholesal L. Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, No lons, &c., 185 West Main street. ENGRAVING. ERNAN & BRO.-Lithograph. Engraving HART & MAPOTHER—All kinds of Print ing, Lithographing, and Engraving—8. E. cor ner Third and Market sts.

K INSELLA & McSHANE-Dealers in Dry Goods, 188 Market st., near Presten.

TWE LOTING TO THE PURPLE MANE-FACTURING COMPANY—Corner of Ninth and West Jefferson streets. All kinds of Purni-ture manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, at the lowest Western prices.

FANCY GOODS GROCERIES HIBBITT & SON-Wholesale and Retail Gro

K ARSNER, WYATT, & CO. - Wholesale Gro Morris, GEO, W.- Wholesale Grocer, 113 KEANF. B. & BRO. - Wholesale grocers and commission merchants, No. 62 west Main st.

IBBITT & SON-Wholesale and Betall Gro-HATS--FURNISH'G GOODS. REEN & GREEN-Hats, Furs, and Furnishing Goods-corner Main and Fourth sts., Louie; 43 College street, Nashville. HOSIERY AND YARNS.

W God, J. C.-Manufacturer and Dealer in Hoslery and Yarns, No. 16 East Market st. HARDWARE. McBRIDE, A.-Wholesale and Retail Dealer

NATIONAL HOTEL-WOODRUFF&KEAN; Proprietors, corner Fourth and Main sta. NITED STATES HOTEL-STOCKTON, LEAHY & CO. Proprietors, corner Fourth WILLARD HOTEL-WHIPS, WILLARD, & Co., Proprietors, S. E. corner Center and Jef-

INSURANCE KENNEDY, BENJ. D.-Insurance-Life, Fire and Inland Cargo. Office, 12 W. Main st. IRON WORKS. FRZ, F. W.-Louisville Architectural Foundry and Ornamental Iron Works, Greeu St. Second and Third.

NTHONY, JACOB — Dealer in pure Foreign and Domestic Liquors, pure Apple and Wine Vinegar, No. 27 Fourth st., bet. Main and Water, WALKER, W. H. & CO. -U. S. Bonded Ware house-Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers Proprietors of Walker's Tonic Bitters, 49 W. Main st.

CHRADER & HUBBARD—8. W. corner Main and Brook. Bonded Warehouse. The best LOCKSMITHS.

SPECKMANN, HENRY-Lock Manufa S and Dealer in Builders Hardware, 101 Gre bet. Third and Fourth. MATHEMATICAL.

MUSIC. TRIPP, LOUIS—Dealer in Piano-Fortes, Cabl-net Organs, and Musical Merchandise, Nos. 22 and 24 Jefferson at., bet. Third and Fourth. MILLINERY GOODS.

PLANING MILLS. DROWN, J.DIXON, & CO. - Floyd st. Planin Mill, Floyd st., bet. Main and the river. E BY, B. R. & CO, -Planing Mill, 56 Preston st.

PLOWS.

PLOWS.

PRINLY, DODGE, & HARDY-Manu
Pers of Brinly's Patent Plows and J.

Poodge's Bells, Nos. 180 and 182 East Main st. PLUMBERS. DIGGS. ROBT.—Plumber, Gas and Seam Pit ter, No. 7: West Green st. CREIGHTON G. C. & CO., Plumbers, Garand Steam Pitters, 106 weet Green street.

PAPER DEALER. DU PONT. A. V. & CO.—Paper Man and Dealers, 186 Main st. RESTAURANT.

T. CHARLES RENTAURANT—C. C. RU-FER, Proprietor, Nos. 55 and 67 Fifth st., bet. Main and Market. MOORHEAD & CO.—Steamboat Agents:
Commission Merchants, No. 20 Wall st. SHERLEY, WOOLFOLK, & CO.-

MOUNT, W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Trunka Valises, &c., 102 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky. MORRELL, J. W. & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Saddlery Hardware & Materials, 220 Main st.

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HOLS, WILL. M.—Awning and sker. Upholstery of all kinds, north WEHMHOFF, HFNRY-House SIGN PAINTING. ROVER & BAKER'S M. CO.—Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing-Machines. Ma-ne Twist, Silk, Thread, Needles, Oil, &c., No. 3 sonic 7 emple.

TIN AND SHEET IRON.

BOURLIER, AL.—Manufacturer and Wh
sale Dealer in Tin, Copper, and Sheet I
are, Stoves, Grates, and Castings, No. 246 Mair ANE, DAVID Sheet-iron Worker, 473 and 473 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth and Thir-

J. NICHOLSON, Tin Roofing Establish ment. Tin and Sheet-Iron ware, Stove and ollow ware, etc., No. 81 Green st., near Third. AW-MILL&LUMBER-YARD WOOLEN MILLS.

HOPE WOOLEN MILLS-J. W. STINE & CO., Manufacturers of Jeans, Tweeds, Satinets, &c., corner of Jefferson and Campbell sts. VARIETIES OGERS, A. G. & SON-House Furnishing Emporium, No. 146 south side Market st., bet. CAY'S CHINA PALACE- No. 8 Masonic

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. CLETCHER'& BENNETT-152 W. Main st.-Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Silver-Ware. K ENDRICH, WM.-No. 77 Third st., Dealer in Watches Jewelry, and Silver-Ware; also Ma-KITTS & WERNE-Diamonds, Watches, ver-Ware, Jeweiry, and Plated Goods No Main st. WOLF & DURRINGER-Dealers in Watches and Jewelry, corner Fifth and Market sts.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 3 A. M.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

ws, which I hope local papers will publish, and ends in the different countles make public: Mt. Vernon, Rockcastle county, on Thursday, Mt. Vernon, Rockeasue coaling lith. Inly lith. Laurel county, on Saturday, July lath. Laurel county, on Monday, July Rathoursville, Knox county, on Monday, July Rathoursville, Knox county, on Monday, July chester, Clay county, on Wednesday, July rgetown, Scott county, on Wednesday, July thiana, Harrison county, on Friday, July lamstown, Grant county, on Saturday, July Owenton, Owen county, on Monday, July 29th.
New Castle, Henry county, on Tuesday, July agrange, Oldham county, on Wednesday, July

sday, July 10th, at Edmonton.
ay, July 11th, at
July 12th, at Burksy'ille.
y, July 18th, at Jamestown.
t, July 18th, at Atbany.
July 18th, at Wednesday, July 17th, at Thursday, July 18th, at Tompkinsv Thursday, July 18th, night, at Jimto day, July 19th, at Scottsville.

gay, July 2bth, at Glasgow,
unday, July 2bth, at Bowling Green.

eday, July 2bth, at Franklin.

day, July 2sth, at Middleton, Log

daneday, July 2sth, at Middleton, Log

day, July 25th, at Adairsville, Logan unty. Tuesday, July 30th, at Henryville, Logan esday, July 31st, at Proctor's Mill. Logan day, August 1st, at Auburn.

James A. Dawson, Democratic c Register, and Col. Frank Welford-wi sier, and Gol. Frank Walford-will address to be at the following times and places, viz: uzel Green. Welf county. Wedneaday, July 10. set Liberty, Morgan county, Thursday, July 12. intsville, Monson county, Firlday, July 18. Lister Liberty, Wednesday, July 18. Litertaburg, Boyd county, Thursday, July 18. Litertaburg, Boyd county, Thursday, July 18. Sering Willed Bath county, Monday, July 19. Lingsville, Bath county, Monday, July 22. Sering, Montgomery county, Tuesda 23.

ton, Powell county, Wednesday, July 24.

Bestil county, Thursday, July 25.

mond, Madison county, Friday, July 26.

chester, Clark county, Saturday, July 27,

sof speaking, 1 o'clock P. M.

J. Allen Murray, the Democratic can Baker Boyd will also be present and make

LOUISVILLE POSTOFFICE-CLOSING AND ARRIVAL OF MAILS-NEW SCHEDULE .-The recent adoption of a new running arclosing and arrival of mails at the Louisville Postoffice. Herewith is a corrected schedule, for a copy of which we are

| MAILS. | CLOSES. | ARRIVES. | A | Nashville and Southern | 3 P. M. | 13 P. M. | 18 P. M

LEAVES MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, AND FRIDAYS.
Taylorsville and Bloomfield... 12 P. M. 4 P. M. lager conveniences." THE FENIAN CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.-A committee having been ap-

estigate the rumored misdoings of the night. It wasn't "all moonshine." embly at their picnic in Hanauer ily ascertained that there was no truth in stars, too. he reports that the conservatories were roken, flower and vegetable gardens odden down, and that in the sham battle ramrods were shot off promiscuously, and sundry combatants' eyes knocked be great credit of the managers, the Fenian Brotherhood, and the spectators. We regret that a different impression of the

affair should have gone abroad. THE FEDERAL COURTS.-There was no siness of much importance yesterday pefore the U. S. Courts. In the Circuit tions of that county are in a most promisonment in the county jail, and until the | Henry Kreskin, Third street, between

Court in the case of the U. S. vs. George and Andrew Brey, George was fined \$160 on the first count and one month's imprisfine and costs are paid, besides \$500 on the second count. In the District Court flowers should not fail to give him a call. the case of the U.S. vs. Wesley Ford was dismissed after the payment of the costs by the defendant. ROBBERY OF A TRUNK .- Information was

dged at the police office yesterday of a theft committed on Sunday night at the house of Mr. W. R. Thompson, on Main treet, between Jackson and Hancock. A negro servant girl entered one of the Louisville daily on their way to the Mam family rooms, broke open a trunk, and moth Cave. The present season up there took therefrom about one hundred and is one of lively interest. forty dollars. She made her escape with the treasure, and has not yet been appre-

have misreported the name of the re- and Sixth streets, was begun yesterday. eipient of the first gold medal at the Paris Exposition for the best sample of American cotton, as Louis Frazier. It was Mr. Louis Trager, of Concordia Parish, Louisiana, a brother of our fellow- ment of J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philaownsman, Mr. I. Trager, of the Kentucky Hoop-skirt Manufactory. Honor to whom

honor is due. Hereafter, local intelligence will be Market street, and the track will soon be ound upon both inner pages of the Jour- relaid on the sites of the old market

DEATH OF ELDER DAVID S. BURNET-KETCH OF HIS LIFE .- Elder David S. rnet, well known in this city, died sud-Cincinnati Gazette furnishes a brief and Michael McCoole for the fistic chamsketch of his life. He was born in Day- pionship of America. The Cincinnati ton, Ohio, July 6th, 1808, and was the eldest child of Isaac G. and Mrs. K. W. Burnet, both of Scottish ancestry. His naternal grandfather was Captain George Gordon, a native of Philadelphia, and his paternal grandfather was Dr. Wm. Buret, of Newark, N. J., a member of Con gress of 1775. He claimed lineal descent m Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury. He resided in Dayton, the city of his naivity, until he was eight years of age, at which time he went to Cincinnati, his father having formed a law partnership with the late N. Longworth. Subsequently the ather served 12 years as Mayor of the city, employing the son as Clerk, when he was but 13 years of age. At the age of sixteen he became interested in Sunday Schools. He was reared in the Presbyte rian Church, but changing his idea he was. in the 26th of December, 1824, received into the Enon Baptist Church, being im mersed by Rev. John Boyd. He immediately commenced preaching, not withstanding he was offered admission to the West Point Military Academy by his uncle, the late Judge Burnet. In the winter of 1827 he united with Elder Wm. Montague, of Kentucky, in the organization of the Syc amore-street Baptist Church, numbering about eighty members. The congrega ion, which afterward became the Ninthstreet Baptist Church, soon separated from their more radical brethren, who grew into he First Christian Church, at the corner of Eighth and Walnut streets. Years afterward he officiated at the organization of ne Sixth-street Church. On the 30th of March he was married to Miss Mary G Gano, youngest daughter of General John Gano. In 1833, at the suggestion of Elder Alexander Campbell, he made an extensive preaching tour through the Eastern cities. On returning home to the experience and science of the latter will West he commenced his career as editor more than counterbalance these advan and publisher, associating also with the ministry the vocation of teacher. For two years he was President of Racon Col. lege, Georgetown, Ky., and afterward incipal and proprietor of Hygenia Female Atheneum, on the hills seven miles back of Cincinnati. He published the Evangelical Enquirer of 1830, the Christian Preacher from 1834 to 1840, the Christian Family Magazine of 1846, the Christian Age, the Reformer, the Monthly Age, and the Sunday School Journal In 1844 he sumed the pastoral charge of the church on Sycamore street, Cincinnati, and after-

to Louisville to take the pastoral charge of a congregation. THE OHIO RIVER.-A report made in the first time, by W. Milnor Roberts, Superintending Engineer of the Ohio River shows how rapidly and vastly the business on this river has increased, notwithstandtrade and travel to railroads. This is accounted for by the large increase of pop lation in the States bordering on the river, which, in 1860, was 16,000,000, while, in 1820, the entire population west of Pennsylvania, exclusive of Louisiana, Texas and Mississippi, was but 1,600,000. The most wonderful increase, perhaps, has been in the coal trade. In 1844 the shipments of Pittsburg coal were 2,500,000 ushels. This now amounts to about 40,000,000 bushels per annum. To this must be added the shipments of Ohio river coal, which are very large, and steadily increasing. Extraordinary as has

ward at the corner of Eighth and Walnut

became pastor of the Christian Church on

Seventeenth street, in New York city, and

streets; in all sixteen years. In 1857 he

ten years. Yesterday Mr. Abraham Hunt, of rangement by the different railroads has two telegraphic dispatches, one of them our city, received almost simultaneously informing him of the sudden death of his son-in-law, Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, jr., at Houston, Texas, and the other giving intelligence of the equally sudden death of Dr. R. P. Hunt, his brother, in Chicago. The coincidence is scarcely

less remarkable than melancholy. The Albany (Oregon) Journal says "Albany is a town of near two thousand inhabitants, and is the greatest shipping point on the Willamette river, yet there is not a licensed grog-shop in the place! There are two places where liquor may be bought by the 'bottle,' besides a couple of

Thousands of our good people, young and old, came out upon the flags last evening to enjoy the wholesome, pointed by the Fenian Brotherhood to in- ing air and the picturesque beauty of the heavens and the earth were made Instrous Barden on the 4th, it has been satisfacto- by clear-faced Cynthia and the sentinel

Somnambulism Extraordinary.—A few nights since one of the brothers of the clergical cloth got on the city railroad cars and fell asleep. He rode back and into one. The whole of the proceedings the morning, and then got out and went forth until the cars stopped running in home. We do not know whether he had been to a wine supper or not.

THE CROPS IN ILLINOIS .- A correspondent at Mechanicsburg, Illinois, writing under date of the 7th inst., informs us that wheat, corn, and all the various producing condition.

We acknowledge the receipt of a beautiful bouquet from our old friend Market and Jefferson, All lovers of

The choir of the Walnut-street Presbyterian Church will give a grand oncert at their church, corner of Eleventh and Walnut, on the 11th inst. See advertisement.

Parties of ladies and gentleme from the East continue to pass through The first square of the Nicolson

pavement, between Sixth and Seventh treets, on Jefferson, is nearly completed. The telegraph and the newspapers | Work upon the next square, between Fifth Among the guests of the National Hotel yesterday was Mr. D. C. Lippincott,

of the celebrated book-printing establish-

delphia. The Citizens' Railway Company has large force of workmen engaged on buildings.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA—AARON THE SULTAN AND NAPOLEON BLOOD RELATIONS. JONES AND MCCOOLE. - The interest of the "fancy" is becoming absorbed in the apenly in Baltimore on Monday. The proaching contest between Aaron Jones Enquirer also takes a slight interest in the affair. That paper of yesterday contains the following: "No similar event has created such a sensation in this country since the fight between Heenan and Morrissey, and as the contest is to come off on the 21st of August, within fifty miles of this city, we may expect an inpouring of all the professionals and a crowd of amateurs for some days previous. Aaron Jones now in active training, his quarters be ing the old Buckeye House, six miles be low the city, a pleasant and healthful lo cality upon the bank of the river, which, since our remembrance, has made rapid encroachment upon this once favorite place of resort. Two weeks of hard work have reduced him some thirty pounds, and ne contemplates to bring himself down nto training he weighed two hundred and thirteen pounds, so that when he meets McCoole his fighting trim will be one han dred and seventy-three pounds, a good heavy weight, and although considerably inferior to his adversary, still equal t most of the best "big 'uns" that have fig ared in the P. R. He stands his work well and the training thas fartells to advantage the symmetrical proportion of body the hard firm flesh and muscles, clea pinky complexion, and bright, unclouded He eats and drinks sparingly, and his ood is of the heartiest character, the animal portion consisting principally of beef steak, rare." Eight weeks' more training, and we should say that his condition will be equal to the time when he ight the redoubtable Tom Sayers three hours and made a draw-battle of it. Mc-Coole is taking his "breathing" in the icinity of St. Louis. He is a younger and a bigger man than Aaron, but it is the belief of the knowing ones that the

Recent returns show that in the division of Bhaugule, India, which includes the Santhal country, one thousand five hundred persons have been killed by ti gers in the last six years. In Assam sevhundred and thirty-three have been killed, and four thousand four hundred and seventy four tigers have been killed by hunters in the same period. The Comissioner of Cuttack, noticing the destructiveness of wild elephants in the Gutiat districts, remarks that they roam about in herds from eighty to two hundred, but notwithstanding that a reward of fifty rubes has been offered for the destruction of each, the natives will not, and dare not, at the close of his engagement he spent a | shoot them.

year in Texas. In 1862 he took charge OUTRAGEOUS ATTEMPT AT RAPE IN NEW of the congregation in Baltimore. At the time of his death he was about removing PORT .- On Saturday afternoon last, a brute in the shape of a man, who gave his name as Thomas Falkner, inveigled a young girl about nine years of age, the daughter of a respectable citizen of Newecember last has just been published for port, into a secluded place, and attempted to violate her person. The fact did not ome known until Monday, when the improvements, on the Ohio river. It fellow was seized by the police, who, for personal protection, so indignant was the crowd of persons who gathered about, ing the diversion of a large amount of threatening to lynch him, were compelled to take him to jail for safe keeping.

A RIDDLE AS CLEAR AS MUD. -A riddler at Lowe's Station, Ky., sends the following clever one to the Cincinnati Enquirer: Singular though you may deem it, the extreme heat has suggested the following: I am a word of two syllables. My first is the name of the real instigator of the late war. My second, the Bible being true, indicates or qualifies the station a tained by my first. My whole is the name of a reverend official of Tennessee, who, if there be degrees in the region, the name of which is a favorite word with him, will certainly attain my second in een the expansion of this business, Mr. the superlative degree. Roberts estimates that it will double in

There is an epidemic existing in this region, the prominent features or symptoms of which are a rigidity of the spinal column; a desire to avoid exertion, calorific influences; a mania for moistening the epiglottis with any cool beverage, which besides cooling the throat has the happy and opposite effect of warming the heart, though the last-named symptom has often heretofore been apparent. Spring fever. That's what's the matter!

JUPITER MOONLESS .- On the 21st of August next an event will occur which has been only twice recorded in the history of celestial phenomenon; Jupiter will appear without satellites. Three of them will then be passing across the planet's disc and the other wlll be immersed in its shadow. The apparent absence of moons

A friend of ours, competent to take charge of a set of books, however intricate, conversant with English. French, and German exchange, wants a situation. Salary no object at present. Importers or exporters will soon find out his services

PARDONED. - Governor Bramlette has pardoned David Greer, who was convict-nigger, den dog, den Injun, and white ed a few weeks ago in the Criminal Court of Covington, on the charge of cow-steal ing, and sentenced to three years' confinement in the penitentiary.

The sherry wine merchants at Cadiz old our Consul that "the stuff sent to the United States was not sherry at all, but merely slops used to wash out the tubs. and for other dirty work about the stills."

IMPERIAL CLUB .- This distingue association of young ladies and gentlemen will hold one of its delightful picnic rees, at the grounds of the Eclipse Club, on Tuesday, the 10th inst.

Mrs. A. V. Kautz, wife of the disnguished cavalryman, General Kautz, of the United States Army, arrived at the Louisville Hotel yesterday. Some of the young bucks of New

Albany contemplate the organization of a yachteclub and the building of a crack sail-Mrs. Ruth, daughter of the late Gen. John A. Quitman, of Mississippi,

died at Willard's Hotel yesterday morn CALL ON MR. PAT. CAMPION. Mr. Pat. Campion: Deak Sir-If you will consent to be-come a candidate to represent the De-mocracy of the Second and Third Wards in the next Legislature, you will be sup-ported by the undersigned Democrats of

C. R. Long,
Samuel R. John
W. B. Bush
Fred. Betz,
Charies Liebert,
G. T. May.
J. L. Heming,
W. F. Rubel,
H. Pischer,
Abraham Benne
Adam Schuster,
Isaac N. Long,
erman.

The Turquie, of Constantinople, under the heading "The Sultan a relation of the THE EXPOSITION. Emperor Napoleon III.," has the follow

ing curious article: ing curious article:

In what degree of relationship? We know nothing about it, but we remember having read in the Histoire de la Martinique, by M. Daney, the tale which we subjoins In 1788 Mile. Dubue de Rivry, a creole of sixteen, having finished her education in France, took her passage on board a vessel belonging to one of the French Atlantic ports, to go to Martinique. Having encountered contrary winds, the ship put in at Gibraltar to repair damages and renew her supply of water. Soon after setting sail again she was captured by pirates and carried to Algiczs.

rs. Mademoiselle de Rivry was possessed of was then on the throne. The Martinique creole knew how to captivate his heart; but as on entering the harem she had not abdicated her qualities of mind, she soon acquired a great ascendancy over the Sultan, whom she inspired with his better resolutions. When Gen. Sebastiana came to Constantinople as Ambassador in 1802 nople as Ambassador, in 1802

h fleet had to retire before the batteries which were opposed e. de Rivry was cousin-german Tascher de la Pagerie, who beame the Empress Josephine, and whose on III., and as the actual Sultan descends from Selim, the relationship exists. Beyond any doubt, the influence of the Sultana Valide developed the reforming spirit of her son Mahmoud; and thus it is to a Frenchwoman that Turkey is indebted for her first steps in the way of progress.

ROBBERIES ALONG THE L., N. A., & C. RAILROAD.

SEVERAL STORES BROKEN OPEN.

The gang of thieves that have, for the The gang of thieves that have, for the past two or three months, been committing their depredations along the line of the Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago railroad are still operating more boldly, it would seem, of late, than before. it would seem, of late, than before.

One evening last week two or three of these villains broke open the store of Hoskins & Carpenter, at Cloverdale. They selected from the stock, a large quantity of the most costly and best goods, which they packed up. They then went to the money drawer or desk, broke it open, and took from it over three hundred dollars in money. Loading their goods into a wagon, they made their escape with both goods and money, and have not been heard from since.

from since.

On Friday night, the same gang of thieves, doubtless, broke open the store of David Cline & Bro., at Carpentersville. They made a complete overhauling of the premises, scattering the goods all over the floor and counters. After selecting several hundred dollars worth of goods, and seenring two hundred dollars in monand securing two hundred dollars in mon-ey, they took their departure with their spoils, and have not been heard of since A few nights before this the house of David Jourdan, some two or three miles from Gosport, was broken into and robbed of six hundred dollars in money. No clue has been obtained to the robbers, but they probably belong to the same gang that committed the robberies at Cloverdale and Carpentersville.

ntersville.
have also heard of a number of We have also heard of a number of other but petty robberies committed in the towns along the line of the Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago railroal during the past ten days. It would seem that all these robberies are committed by the same gang, who manage their stealing affairs with the most consummate skill. The theater of their operations seems to extend from Salem to Lafayette, and, notwitstanding over twenty bold robberies have been committed during the past two months, not a single arrest has yet been made.—New Albany Ledger, 8th.

From the Frankfort Yeoman, July 9. On Sunday last the pulpits in most of he churches of our city were filled with fethodist ministers, in attendance at the district Conference held here.

The revival in the colored churches of our city continues unabated. On Sunday ten received the rite of baptism at the river, and as many have united with the Methodist Church in the last several days. Meetings are held nightly, and the pasboth physical and mental; a dread of tors labor with commendable zeal and en-

The people of Green county, Ky., will old a fair at Greensburg, commencing hold a fair at Greensburg, commencing October 8th. Among the premiums of-fered is one of \$100 for the best tournament rider. [From the Paducah Herald, 6th.]

James R. Hewlett, Esq., of Caldwell county, is a candidate for re-election to the Legislature. His opponent is Mr. Stone, of Lyon, a one-legged ex-Confederate. Both are Democrats. Muhlenburg county has petitioned in favor of subscribing \$300,000 to the Eliz-abethtown and Paducah Railroad, and \$200,000 to the Owensboro and Russell-ville road. ville road.

Some Knights Templars from Chicago visited Detroit the other day, and crossed to the Canada side, wearing something green among the insignia of their order. A Dominican Dogberry seized and took them before a Justice, who fined them \$15 for wearing Fenian emblems, and sent a guard to escort them to the ferry.

or exporters will soon find out his services are invaluable. Persons in want of a competent book-keeper will apply at our office.

PARDONED.—Governor Bramlette has den living a usual "ugh!" he said: "Fore de war, fust cum white man, den living den den since den den living den den den since den living den livin

The great French surgeon, Dr. Nelaton, received a delicate acknowledgment of his services from his patient, the little Prince Imperial, the other day. "Wait a little, Doctor," the Prince said, as M. Nelittle, Doctor, the Frince said, as al. Ne-laton was about to leave, after a profes-sional visit: "I have something to give you." He then presented the cross and ribbon of the Grand Order of the Legion

himself that the full duty was paid upon them at the custom-house.

The shoemaker retired from business with a fortune. Afterwards his secret was accidentally discovered—although he had paid for the boots, he had not paid for everything that was in them. There was a heavy duty payable on foreign, watches; and every boot consigned to him from Paris had contained in its high heel a cavity exactly large enough to hold a watch. The great profit obtained by the trade in smuggled watches made it possible for this tradesman, when he had filled up their heels, to sell his boots under prime cost. This was worth while again, because, of course, by the extension of his boot trade, he increased his power of importing watches duty free.

THE FASHIONS.

TE LADIES IN BISMARCKS AND BRO

THE NEW SHADES OF COLORS

DRESS TRIMMINGS. SHAWLS. A FASHIONABLE WEDDING DRES

PARIS "FASHIONS."

Your fashions correspondent has long een honestly endeavoring to find a worthy mankind whe wn and Bismarcks. say they remind the to the very spot it is most agreeable to resion. Their little cries of surprise and adsiration when they pass by the satins, elvets, diamonds and laces, which all at-act attention, are again like the commu-ications with which the feathery tribe

bonorus.

Words can but be poor renderings of some of the good things seen by an intelligent observer at that section of the Champ de Mars reserved for woman's at-Here it is that the haughtiest pee and the most fascinating comte and the most fascinating comtesse like to assemble. Some, openly and frankly ad-mire how silk and thread can be trans-formed into velvet and lace, how Indian pebbles become sapphires and rubies, how yards of gauze can look like curling waves of foam; but oh! satirists, keep distant; for few of the fair sex, whether they come from Moscow, Lisbon, Berlin, or London, can hide the anxious wish the triging sigh can hide the anxious wish, the rising sigh the deep look so expressive of the tortur-inflicted by that aspic which lurks it ladies' bosoms and called by analysi

Mephistopheles, in Gounod's Faust, is the impersonation of the covetous feelings created in woman by the sight of what is unattainable in toilet. Others can arrest the curve upon their lips while contem-plating all the forbidden magnificence plating all the forbidden magnificence displayed; but these stand as if petrified before the mute glass stands. It is my duty to describe here weekly all the changes which fashion imposes, and I may not moralize; but if the columns of the New York Herald are ever ahead of every other paper. latitude is ever allowed for a her paper, latitude is ever allowed for rious thought and calm remonstrat will, therefore, tell all your readers that he exquisite treasures exhibited has irned many a woman's brain.

lunger the passive "to be, or not to be," it is the "to have, or not to have."
Husbands there are who say "no wonder it should be so," and who plead for their wives weakness, arguing that the soft pearls of the East, magnificent diamonds, whiseled involve. pears of the East, magnificent diamonds, chiseled jewelry, rich tissues, marvelous embroidery, all the cashmeres, reils, necklaces, cloaks, and drapery are too costly not to be tempting. Butif this is granted, their sisters and daughters should all marry millionaires, and the equilibrium of Europe would be a less serious consideration than that of each individual home budget. What if the robes shown are covered with all the tints of the butterfly and georgeous beauty of the richest created georgeous beauty of the richest created hirgs, can we not simply admire in them he progress of industry and the perfecone progress of industry and the perfec-tion of manufacturing processes? This query will lead me on to so many that, fearing lest I should positively turn a lec-turer, I will forget to moralize; and sim-ply give the state of clothing as seen in the best circles.

Muslins have suddenly made their ap-pearance, but they are note on the

pearance, but they are quite on the sec-ond plane, as Chamberys take the lead. Chamberys may, if they like, but fine muslins ever will be lovely, cool, and omfortable. These costly Chaml comfortable. These costly Chamberys cannot be worn on every occasion, whereas in the heat of summer an airy organdie or printed muslin graces a breakfast table as well as the public walks.

It has been a serious affair to make them look well, gored, and cut empire style. The best plan is to have a wide hem called "false" added on to the bottom circumference, and cross-cut folds to sur-

circumference, and cross-cut folds to sur pretty; the wide sash behind of the san material, whether frilled or edged with lace, is quite sufficient trimming. A kind of Marie Antoinette fichu is

A kind of Marie Antoinette ichu is sometimes made instead of the loose jacket, for walking costume. All our new shades are now out. They are either very gay and bright or what I should call tender, partaking in the former received the rite of capitsm at the case of the gay soubrette, if colors could be personified, and of the Quakeress in the latter. To make it more readible, I could as well say that in our time we have charming under tissues on which delicat exotics, bright birds, masses of foliage and brocade groups are artistical worked, or under the faultless fitting dor

worked, or under the faultless fitting dove-tinted silks and fawns.

I must notice, much against my will, that dresses are heavily covered with passementerie, and that some of the out and outers among robes look as if they had been made by upholsterers, not nee-dle women. All our festoons are made to fall down heavily under jet and bead work, crochet, gimp, and large pieces of shiny black glass which imitates jet. The fringes are very cumbersome also, being fringes are very cumbersome also, being thick twisted cord, on which are strung

Inca twisted cord, on which are strung-ong jet tubes ending with beads.

Lace shawls, both black and white, are not the fashion, but few ladies can mind rearing their rich Chantillys and deep ounced noints. Madeleine this week all the lace worn was put on peplum style, and Marie Antoinette capes, with long flowing ends behind, were made of Mechlin or Brussels. One of the prettiest was the much admired light salmon poult de sole, trimmed round the bottom with a deep plait of the same material; a white Alencon circular was worn over this.

The bonnets were all fanchons with wreaths. They are not on very high on Madeleine this week all the lace worn was

wreaths. They are put on very high on the chignon comb, which necessarily makes them come down low on the foremakes them come down low on the fore-head, forming a kind of cone or pyramidal affair in front. As it is called pretty we are obliged to believe it, but the peasan-try in Wales wear their coal scuttle sun hats in the same way and their fashion has ever been called barbarous, Gaelic, any-thing primeral

thing primeval.

The fact is there are few so-called "Paris fashions." All are worn; every one of Honor saying, "it is not quite new, as my father has worn it for some time."

Parisian ladies of the demi-mode are very fond of the few Africans who turn up in the French capital. Mistaking America's love of freedom for love of the negro they are led, by the notoriety he has gained, to court him industriously. At the Jardin de Mabille black skin is at a premium, and white folks have to stand back.

HIGH-HEELED BOOTS WITH WATCHES IN THEM.—In the days when high-heeled French boots were the pride of fashion, there was a shoe-maker in London who made a fortune by the sale of the best Paris boots at a price which all his fellow tradesmen declared ruinous. He understood the trade and obtained troops of customers. "These boots must be stolen, said his rivals, but there was no evidence that they were; certainly they were not smuggled boots, for any one could satisfy himself that the full duty was paid upon them at the custom-house.

The shoemaker retired from business with a fortune. Afterwards his secret was accidentally discovered—although he is a consciences. I do think a more appropriate term could be found.

White foulard Garibaldis are worn with printed muslin skirts; white foulard jackets are marked for walking costumes. fashions." All are worn; every on dresses in conformity with each particula

White foulard Garibaldis are worn with printed muslin skirts; white foulard jackets are marked for walking costumes. The prettiest Bismarck wreaths have gilt cherry balls for ornaments. Sprigs of gilt are much worn on black and brown hats. Cameos are coming into fashion, con furore. Cristal de roche is going out. We haven't been blessed with such pleasant weather as that of yesterday for

A letter received from Governor Morton

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,

No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square, ROBT, L. MAITLANS, WILLIAM WRIGHT. | Je29 d&wly STEINWAY & SONS

AND

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO-FORTES

HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE D. P. FAULDS, 70 Main street

COLTON Dental Association NITROUS OXIDE GAS FICE 158 FOURTH STREET,

GO TO

Mrs.A.E.PORTER'S

TEMPLE OF FASHION

FOR YOUR

MILLINERY GOODS.

No. 118 Fourth St.

Louisville, Ky., April 15, 1867.—dt STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE LOUISVILLE FURNITURE MABU FACTURING COMPANY JUNE 30, 1867. RESOURCES. House and Lot on Grayson at \$2.550
185.385 ft Lot on Chestinut at \$2.550
185.385 ft Lot on Chestinut at \$2.500
Wagoun, Teams, Stables, Harness, &c. \$5,000
Edilling addition to Factory \$1.528
and improving Warrenous. \$15,000
Less amount of Building addition to Factory to go to rent \$1,857 82 Office Furniture, Stationery, Stamps, &c. Finished Furniture, Hardware, Hair-

nfinished Furniture in Factory..... LIABILITIES.

I of the 19th century, and the most successful enterprise of the kind ever inagurated in the world: 300,000 valuable gifts, valued at HALF A MILLION DOLLARS, including \$100,000 in green-backs, will be presented to ticket holders. 4,136 00 EDW'D J. POPE, Sec'y. ISVILLE, KY., July 2, 1867.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Louille Furniture Manufacturing Co., held July sor, the following Directors were unaulmous elected: W. H. Walker, B. H. Thurman, James Widgeford, Chas. G. Davison, and James Vitokes.

JAMES W. STOKES, President; EDW'D J. POPE, Secretary; HENRY L. POPE, Treasurer, EDWARD J. POPE, Secty MONEY WANTED.

Grand Concert, TO BE GIVEN AT THE WAL by several Amateur and Professional Music THURSDAY EVENING, July 11, at 8 o'clock

JAMES W. BOWLES, THOS. J. BARBOU BOWLES & BARBOUR,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Cor

Post-office address-78 Main street, Louisville entucky. jylo dat MY GOLDEN COMPOUND will
force the beard to grow thick and heavy on
the smoothest face in twenty-one days or money
refunded. Sent by mail for socts a package.
Address.
M. A. JaGGERS.
Cathoun, III.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., July 2, 1867. A DIVIDEND of four per cen the capital stock of the Company was the shared by the Board of Directors, to be crethe stock notes. It was at the same tin that a return of 25 per cent be made noiders upon their accounts for the past is, free of Government tax.

1 JOHN BARBEE, Secretary.

SOMETHING NEW

The Press all say: "Every business man should have it." The Press all say.
"Every business man should have it."

Price-THREE BOLLARS perCop. Sent, post-paid, to any address on receipt of price. Circulars and specimen pages free.

T. D. KELLOGG, lie Nassau st., New York. SOMETHING NEW

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER MONTHS use of the Hot Springs water.

ACENTS WANTED.

General

WANTED-Immediately -1.00

Bankers,

Wanted-Immediately -1.00

men to go South. Wages 55 a month of pour for full particulars includes to the court of

WANTED-Agents-Male and

WANTED-Agents-For the Life

SIS A DAY.—Agentswanted, male and female of introduce a new article of household utility NALY FIVE DOLLARS CAPITAL REQUIRENCE ictilars Iree. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO leveland Office and the control of the control

chiars free. Amount in the property of the second of the s

WANTED-Agents, male and fe

criptive papers and postage, and add R. W. CHAPPELL, 107 and 109 Mon

CHANCES OF FIRMS.

Sixth and Seventh streets, will continue WHOLESALE GROCERY AND COMMISSI

Dissolution.

THE copartnership of TRABUE,
DAVIS, & CO expired by limitation on the
lst inst. The undersigned continues the wholesale dry goods business under the same name.
JAMES TRABUE.
W.M. DAVIS,
LOUISY LLE, July, 6, 1887.— JPA-1048.91

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO TICKET HOLDERS IN

GRAND

FIRST PREMIUM

30.000 DOLLARS!

IN GREENBACKS.

Time Fixed for the Concert to take Place at Cooper Institute, New York City,

Saturday, July 13, 1867.

ONLY A FEW DAYS MORE TO SECURE LICKETS

THIS is the greatest distribution

DEMAND FOR TICKETS

WITHOUT A PARALLEL

A. A. KELLEY & CO.,

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all the courts, we propose to give our atten-bal cases arising under the recent Bankrupt of the United States.

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The success of this most delicious and unrivaled

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,

New York, Agents for the United States.

ICULL instructions how to win un

J. dying love of the fair sex, Sent by mail for 5 cents. Address J. F. JAGGERS, Box 2.743, St. Louis, Mo. Jy8 di2*

NOT A FEW of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from corruption of the blood. Halmsold's Extract Barsaramilla is a rem-edy of the utmost value.

iment having caused many unprincipled deal-to apply the name to Spurious Compounds, the LIC is respectfully and correctly requested to that the names of LNA & PERRINS are BOW WRAPPER, LARELL, STOPPER, and BOY. Manufactured by

LEA & PERBINS, Worcester

CONNOISSEURS

TO BE THE

AND APPLICABLE T

EXTRACT

Of a LETTER from

Gentleman

person who found a

y H. Hirsch to me for \$2,862 50 ated January 9th, 1866, at eigh

note. J. M. TALBOT.

EVERY TICKET RE

KELLEY'

July 1, 1867-dlm

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 148 West Fourth st., Cincinnati O.

FOR SALE .- I will have for a SUPERIOR LIGHT. Wasti Lynch, Dylords Son nern Stock Yard. WANTED .- Persons in ever FOR SALE .- Two brick storehouses, with a resident of Market storage, strated on the south side of Market storage of Ninth and Toute. Lot sixton feet. on or address PASSMORE & SWAIN, No.

OR SALE-Residence.- I over

FOR SALE—Residence—A large,

OR SALE-Lot-A beautiful and

FOR RENT.-Store House, No. 16 COR RENT-A House contain A. H. GARDNER, having taken

FOR RENT-That elegant thr hear was and the stable and secundary seau-il rooms, with stable and secundary seau and water throughout. Apply to diff JNO. T. MOORE, No. 275 Main st.

VACATION SCHOOL A VACATION SCHOOL for puplis of both sexes, and of all the grades, will be opened in the Seventh Ward School Building. Course of Fith and York streets, on NEXT MONDAY, July 5th. Mrs. EMILY MERCER will give grades on to pupils of the first, second, and third grades on the pupils of the first, second, and third rates.
TREMS-\$10 for six weeks, in advance. Pupils of its gades who falled to pass or were conditioned at smaller more strength. Evilten examination for transfer, would usuall their best interest by attending.
Principal Seventh Ward School.

VACATION SCHOOL. MRS. SALLIE M. MAURY will

OST.—A Certificate for 20 shares

Having been appointed Agents in this City for the sale of

JUSTLY CELEBRATED

Boiler, Sheet, and Carriage Irons,

Exchange Bank of St. Louis. THE Board of Directors of this

DIVIDENDS.

M. B. FIELDING. NICHOLAS GWYNN, New York. Louisville, Ky.

119 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

MAIN ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.

AND AND

MERCHANTS. Liberal Cash Advances Made by N. GWYNN & CO. on Consignments

VI give instruction to pupils of both serges, of or Primary and Secondary grades, during the cation, to commence MONDAY, July 3th, and onthine six weeks. TERMS-\$10, in advance.

ille, Ky., June 28, 1867—d12*

TERMESSEE IRON AGENCY.

NAUTS, REAMER, & OWENS,

HILLMAN BROTHERS & SONS'

 Capital Stock
 \$150,000 00

 Assets June 15, 1867
 169,143 22

 Liabilities
 16,092 09
 STATEMENT in detail made, in

ciared a dividend of four per cent (free of Government tax) on the stock and stock liabilities of the Company, payable on and after the ist Augastnext. The Transfer Books will be closed from the loth to the dist inst., both days inclusive.

iyl d28

W. RANNEY, Sec'y.

AND

ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt

LOR SALE—Two good two story Bulk Mouse, nearly new intusted on the north side of Chestnat street, between gleventh of Twelfin-one of which contains seven promise the control of the contr

FOR SALE.

be sold for one-third cash; balance in one and two years, with interest and lier. Property efficient unincumbered. Inquire of J. MONES & COBB, 287 Main st. Possession given ist of August. je28 dif

FOR SALE - In Portland - A

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT-To a good tenant

EDUCATIONAL.

North American Gift Concer

LOST.

IRON, NAILS, &C.

rill reach us in time to be filled and matied before he concert commences. All orders mailed in the Western States up to Thursday night, July Itlh, will be in time also. Agents can continue to sell tickets until 8 P. Maturday. July 13th, when all reports must be made with returns and paid for, or they will be smeetled. No. 247 West Main Street,

mcelled.
Agents having tickets unsold or contracted for ill please forward them to our address, as the required to fill orders in New York.
Tickets \$1 each ; 5 for \$4 30; 10 for \$9: 20 for \$17 30; 10 for \$9: 20 for \$17 30; 10 for \$10 and \$10 and

691 Broadway, New York Charter Oak Fire and Marine Ins. Co.

FRANKLIM INSURANCE COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., July 8, 1867. THE Directors have this day de-Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co., THE Board of Directors have de-

FIELDING, GWYNN, & CO.,

N. GWYNN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION

OUISVILLE & NASHVILLE BAILROAD.

DURING the Summer Season the

Iron, Nails, Steels, &c.,

DIVIDENDS.

x. holders residing in Louisville will receive videods at the office of the Commercial (Kentucky in Louisville, E. C. BRECK, Cashier,

customers on their accounts for the ths, both free of Government tax.

R. A. BROWINSKI, Sec'y.

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

to both houses.

Refer to the Merchants of Louisville genlys dam&wa

CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS.

FUTURE SALES. EY S. P. WHALEY & CO., SI AND SI FIGH STREET. AT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE, NO. 411 FIRST ST., BET. COLLEGE AND BRECKINRIDGE. ONE SPLENDED ROSEWOOD PLANO (cost \$750, and nearly new), ONE FINE PARLOR SET, FINE WARDROBES, BUREAUS, BED. ATEADS, WASHSTANDS, &C., ONE FINE

IDEBOARD, EXTENSION TABLE, CHAIR CARPETING, AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS AT AUCTION, ON Wednesday Morning, July 10, 1867, at 10 o'clock we will sell, the entire house hold furniture of a private residence. No. sii Pirst street, between College and Breckinridge. The

ferms cash. 8. P. WHALEY & CO., BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.

REGULAR SALE OF FURNITURE, ON Thursday Morning, July 11, arouns a large assortment of new and second-nand Burniture, Brussels, and Three-ply Carpets, sine third Oak Sideboard, one Rosewood Plano, and a variety of other Cask Sideboard, one S. P. WHALEY & Oo, Burning and Auctionees. S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO. SI AND SET THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF STREET BETWEEN BROOK AND FLOYD, AND NO. 72; LOT 4:
FEET FRONT BY 190 FEET DEEP TO A 20 AT AUCTION

ON Friday Afternoon, July 12, at the residual Afternoon, July 12, at the residual Afternoon, July 12, at the residual to the premises, a very shrubbery, and possession of the house can be had immediately. This is one of the most desirable places in the city, and is to be sold. We invite parties withing to buy to this sale.

Terms liberal and mine Park the sale.

The sale of the sale.

The sale of th

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO., Madison-street Property at Auction PEREMPTORY SALE OF SOXIO FEET O GROUNDON MADISON STREET, BETWEE EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STS. ON Saturday Afternoon, July 13, 180 of the premises, a nee behining lot, located on the north side of Madison street, 180 feet west of Fighteenth street. Terms at sale.

B. P. WHALEY & CO., 1910 of Anctioneers.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.. MCCORMACK'S OLD PLACE, PORTLAND AVENUE LOT, LYING BETWEEN THIR TEENTH AND FOURTEENTH STREETS

TENTH AND FOURTENITE STREETS,
BELONGING TO HEIRS, AND MUST BE
SOLD-LIGHT IN PRINT BY ITS FEET
TO A 70-FOOT ALLEY,

ON Saturday Afternoon, July 13,
187, at 5 o'clock, we will sell on the premises,
one vacant lot, described as above. Sale positive,
to close up the estate.

Terms at sale.
193 de Auctioneers.

SI and STFIRM Street.
FREMPTORY SALE OF A TWO-STORY
MOI ERN STYLE BRICK HOUSE AND LOT
50 BY 200 FFET, LOCATED ON GRAYSON STREET, BETWEEN SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH AT AUCTION.

ON Saturday Afternoon, July 13, 1507, at 40 clock, we will sell on the premises arbove a two-story brick house, containing four rooms, neully new and in good repair. Lot-30 freet front by 20 deep. This is desirable properly and worthy the attention of parties wishing to invest S. P. WHALEY & CO.,

PUBLIC SALE. THE valuable property known as the U. S. Marine Hospital Lot, at Paducah, y, will be sold, on the premises, at public and on, to the highest bidder, subject to the approva-ithe bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, at 12 the Secretary of the survey of 19, 1857, SALK-One-fourth cash; the balance cants of 29, 60, and 99 days. A deposit of \$5.0 will be required at time of sale.
A certificate of sale will be given and the deed JOHN F. HARRIS, Surveyor of Custom cab, Ky.. June 17, 1867. j2I deed

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GRAVEST MALADIES OF YOUTH AND EARLY MANHOOD. HTON, Howard Association, I may20 d&c

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. R. Sold by Druggists and Pe Factory 81 Barclay street, New York. 187 dly

DR. LUDLAM'S SPECIFIC, Great American Diuretic,

APPROBE IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND EFFECTS PER-MANINT OURSE OF All Utilizary and Private Dis-cases, in male or female, in shorter time than any remedy ever discovered. Price \$1 per box. Sold by all Druggists.
"LUDIUM SPECIFIC MANUFING CO.,"

A NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

"Night Blooming Cereus," "Night Blooming Cereus." alon's "Night Blooming Cereus." "Night Blooming Cereus."

"Night Blooming Cereus,"

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASE FOR PHALON'S-TAKE NO OTHER. 1y2l eodly

A Physiological View of Martiage—The Cheapsa Book Ever Published, containing nearly no Pages and ise the Places and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a state of Realth and Disease, with a Treaties on Ear-y Errors, its Depionable Consequence Boom contemplating marriage who entertain doubt of their obysical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of Zoonts, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing DR. Lo GROIX, No. 31 Zalden Labe, Albany, N. Y. The author

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE [ESTABLISHED 1806.] Price 25 Cents per Box.

I THICE AD CERTIS DET HOX.

Inthe Universal Remedy for

BURNS, SCAIMES, CUTS, BRUISES, and all

FLESH WOTENDS; FOR CHILBLAINS, CHAP
PED HANDE, FILLES, and OLD SCROFTLOURS,

SALT
REBEUM, and all CUTAN BOODS DES.

SALT
REBEUM, and all CUTAN BOODS DES.

HERE ADDINGS BUSSIA SALIVE is a purely Pege
doble Continuest, made from the very bost materials,

and combines in ideel greater arealism rowses.

Has any other preparation before the public. In

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than any other preparation before the public. He

than any other preparation before the public.

SHOULD ADDING THE STAINS HE

AND THE STAIN AND THE The very large male of REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE, during the past state years, has given rise to hundreds of unworthy imitations, but through loposition the MUSSLA SALVE maintaing premary as a related proportion, having a yand permanent sale, and never deteriorate n questive by age or climate, and is soid to real a price canaling them to realize a gene profit by its sale.

For sale by all Druggists and Apothecaries, REDDING & CO., Proprietors aple WedSatm BOSTON, MA HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. NUT COAL. WB have one barge of superior sure coal, also a large stock of the best screened Lump Coal, for sale.

KENNEDY & TRWIN.
No. 104 Third street.

And in Central Market-house, Fourth st.

TELECRAPHIC NEWS. Late Intelligence from Mexico.

How the Imperialists Died. Murder by a Woman in Memphis.

Arrival of the Yacht Fleetwing. Continuation of Surratt's Trial.

Evidence for Defense Continued. Proceedings in U. S. Congress.

Speech of Senator Trumbull.

Stevens's Speech on the Recon-

struction Bill.

Latest European Advices. France Strengthening Her Army

and Navy. Debate on Mexican Affairs.

English Opinion of Maximilian's Execution.

The Riot at Franklin, Tenn.

XITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION Washington, July 9.

Immediately after the reading of the ournal the Senate took up the Reconstruc-tion Bill reported by Mr. Trumbull yes

rday. Mr. Trumbull addressed the Senate to Mr. Trumbull addressed the Senate tonight in support of the bill. He said, I
think all will admit that for some period
of time, some make it shorter than others,
but for some period, a month or a year, the
military have the authority to preserve
peace and govern the country as far as is
necessary for that purpose till the civil
government could be inaugurated. Now
how long this military government could
be continued is a question left in the discretion of the sovereign power of the United States in exercising its authority in the
spirit of our institutions and in subordination to the Constitution.

I agree, sir, that this military power
should not be continued a day longer than

I agree, sir, that this military power should not be continued a day longer than is necessary in subordinating the civil government in these rebel States, which are loyal to the Union and true to the Constitution; but how long that is to be, is to be decided by circumstances, of which sovereign government the Congress of the United States is to judge—not the executive nor the judicial tribunals. It is executive nor the judicial tribunals. It is question over which the judicial tribunals

question over which the judicial tribunals can have no jurisdiction. They cannot try political questions. They will be bound by the decisions of other departments of the Government.

This military authority was continued by the President of the United States for the time, in the absence of any legislation by Congress, and rightfully continued. The President of the United States then while this military nower was in exned. The President of the United States then, while this military power was in existence, undertook to inaugurate civil government in these States. Had the civil government which he undertook to inaugurate been managed by men true to the country and loyal to the flag, they would have been recognized and this question have been settled long ago; but unfortunately the remies of their country. question have been settled long ago; but unfortunately the enemies of their country, the very men who set up hostile governments which cost so much money and blood to overthrow, took possession of the new governments, and the Congress of the United States when it assembled, finding this to be the condition of things, and that the President had withdrawn military power and left these governments in the hands of the very men who had controlled them during the war, decided that they em during the war, decided that they

hem during the war, decided that they were not legal governments, but provisional merely, and not absolutely null and roid, but existing by suffrance only. Cougress then proceeded to declare hat, there being no loyal governments in hese States, military power should be restored, and should be exercised over these states until civil governments could be set un therein.

et up therein.
Mr. Trumbull then adverted to the opin-on of the Attorney General, which he tracterized as, in many respects, pre-derous; and, in conclusion, explained provisions of the bill before the Sen-

Mr. Wilson followed, advocating, in e of the second section of the bill, a vision to vacate all civil offices in the

Wilson called attention to the fact t the Judiciary Committee had, in the ner acts of military commanders ready done, in removing civil officers of appointing other citizens. The bill id Gen. Sheridan was right in removing ov. Wells and appointing Flanders; if, he would be right in removing Gov. irockmorton and appointing some other tizen in his place.

izen in his place. Mr. Conkling said it was true that there

Mr. Conkling said it was true that there was apparent inconsistency here, but the fourth section was retrospective only, and if not constitutional it could at any rate do no harm in future. Mr. Wilson's proposition was prospective in its operation, and if adopted, and afterwards found to be inoperative, the whole system established under it would fall.

Mr. Frelingbuysen opposed the amendment of Mr. Wilson.

After further debate, Mr. Wilson's amendment was lost—I I against 21.

Mr. Buckalew presented an amendment, which he asked to have printed for future action: That on the election of members of the House of Representatives each elector shall be entitled to a number of votes equal to the whole number of Representatives to which such State is entitled, and he may cast them all for one candidate or divide them among several candidates. Ordered printed.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend the second section, providing that the commanding General with the second section, providing that the commanding General with the second section.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend the second section, providing that the commanding General may appoint civilians to fill the offices vacated under that section.

M. T. Edmonds spoke against it.

Mr. Yates spoke in favor of the whole bill; it was based on the idea that there were legal governments in the South. There could be no objection whatever to this particular part of it. He wanted military men for military work, but there were loyal men in the South fully equal to these duties and he wanted to see them appointed.

appointed.

Mr. Wilson said the people were better protected in life, liberty, and property in the South, under the military bill, than ever before, but he wanted to encourage the loyal men of the South by placing the loyal men of the South by placing

States.

Further debate ensued, pending which the Senate adjourned. Soon after meeting the House resume

Mr. Brooks, of New York, spoke at length in opposition to the bill, character-izing it as an utter violation of every natural and national law, and saying there was no parallel in history except in the conduct of Duke Aloa.

conduct of Duke Aloa.

Mr. Garfield, referring to Mr. Brooks, made allaston to the agrarianism of Senator Wade, and reminded him and the House that the Senator had disclaimed sentiments imputed to him.

Mr. Wood spoke in opposition to the bull as unconstitutional conceally and in unconstitutional generally and in

detail.

Mr. Stevens intimated his intention to move the first question, first modifying the fifth section by striking out the words "or unless he shall consent to be relieved," and insert instead the words "or on arrest for an offense punishable by dismissal from the army, or disqualified by sickness from the performance of his duty".

Several amendments were proposed by Messrs Schenck Baker Co.

field, but Mr. Stevens declined to permit any of them to be offered. The House seconded the previous ques-

on by a vote of 89 to 47.

Mr. Stevens, being entitled to one hour oclose the debate, yielded twenty min-tes to Mr. Bingham, who addressed the Jouse in favor of the bill.

After the remarks of Mr. Bingham Mr.
Stevens was allowed ten minutes to an-wer Mr. Eldridge, who claimed that there add been no obstruction to the law by the and been no obstruction to the law by the

Mr. Stevens then closed the debate, saythat he confessed that a small portion the blame for the acts of the President nee Congress adjourned was due to the e of improper language in the bill. It had all agreed, as we have since teed, that the States lately in rebellion ere conquered territory, subject to this ation as such; and if we had treated the accordingly we should have had but ery little trouble in the reconstruction of Government on the principle of the this Government on the principle of the admission of new States; but we were not all perfectly prepared for it in our understanding of the laws of nations; nor is it wonderful that we should have been thus wandering in our views.

I will state what I suppose to have been our real condition. The nation was afficited by a civil war, which, for a time, was an inversed on which divided it.

dicted by a civil war, which, for a time, was an insurrection, which divided its sway. We, at that period, when we declared the blockade, admitted them not to be an independent ration, but an independent beligerent, raising them above insurrection and entitled to all the privileges and subject to all the liabilities of an independent beligerent. The nations of Europe so treated them. We so treated them. In short, there can be no doubt of the fact that we were then at war as two

the fact that we were then at war as two independent nations.

It depended on the conqueror whether see would treat the one vanquisned after the war as a vanquished nation, or whather he should punish him for the violation of sovereign rights of the nation. In addition, we conquered. What did we conquer? We conquered the Confederate Government; we conquered all the States forming the Confederate Government; we conquered a government which, by its own declarations, owed no allegiance to declarations, owed no allegiance Government of the United State he toverment of the United States; hat they should pretend after that they had one right under the Constitution which they had thus repudiated and attempted to destroy, and were still States within the Union, looks to me like bold handling the contract the destroy. bsurdity, yet it was the doctrine of the resident, the doctrine which the gentle-nen are fighting about. We declared n are lighting about. We declared in to be conquered provinces. We re treating them under military law. Now, what is the law in reference to owinces conquered from a foreign or inpendent belligerent? When you concern from a foreign nation or an independent price the second of the provinces of the second of th ndent nation the territory conquered governed by the military power; by the

mander-in-chief of the army has no more to say to it than a corporal in the ranks; he has to say just what the legislative power orders him to say; he has to do just what that power orders him to do, and he can do nothing else.

Mr. Stevens charged the President with not only exercising his authority as com-mander-in-chief of the army, but also with endeavoring to legislate the States of the deavoring to legislate the States of the outh back into the Union on the basis of south back into the Union on the basis of the old constitutions without the sanction of Congress. He claimed that Congress alone had the power to make rules and away for the government of the land, and naval military commanders sent Southwere simply agents of Congress. He leaves the President had provided to the congress. were simply agents of Congress. He deemed the President had no right to call on the Attorney-General to interfere in the acts of reconstruction. There was but one appeal, and that was to the agents appointed by Congress. The Constitution does not apply to territories, and the reconstructing power lies with States, and does not extend for any purpose to any territory, whether the latter be acquired by conquest or inheritance.

ander-in-chief of the army has no more

conquest or inheritance. There is no power on earth except Con-ress that has any right to say a word or atterfere on the subject. He preferred o release Jeff Davis, and said that he and is cabinet were responsible for the mur-ers at Andersonville and Salisbury, and hat it was a mockery to try such a man is Wirz for such crimes.

He continued as to the question of con-He continued as to the question of con-

I think a man who has murdered a housand men, who has robbed a thousand nousand men, who has robbed a thousand widows and orphans, who has burned down thousands of houses escapes well if, owning a hundred thousand dollars, he is bated fifty thousand dollars as a punishment and to repair his ravages.

I said before, that I was not in favor of angoinary punishment. I trust is

sanguinary punishment. I trust, in saythat, I need not be supposed to condemn
when they are necessary, for instance, the
clamor that has been raised against the
Mexican Government for the heroic execution of murderers and pirates. [Some
applause and clapping of hands by members, followed by some hisses.] The
clamor finds no favor with me. I think
that, while he has gone far enough, though at, while he has gone far enough, though to half as far as he might be justified in bing, yet there is no law, no policy, uner heaven, and no sense of justice that ill condemn that real heroic, much enuring man.

during man.

For six years he has been hunted with a reward on his head. He has been driven from one end of his empire to another, until he got to the very border. He has no parallel in history that I know of except it be William of Orange, who was driven from island to island and from sand-patch to sand-patch by just about as bloody a persecutor as was to be found in Maximilian, when he decreed every man wring against him should be shot down without further trial. I am not going to shrink from saying that I think such punishment proper.

hment proper. I do not say, nor do I ask that anybody I do not say, nor do I ask that anybody should be executed in this country. There is got to be a sickly humanity, which I have not get along side for fear I might catch it. [Laughter] It is now held by one of the most liberal gentlemen in the country. I mean Gerritt Smith, that we should even pay a portion of the damages inflicted on the rebels, and pay a portion of the rebel debt. [Laughter.] I shall come some day to have an argument with of the rebel debt. [Laughter.] I shall come some day to have an argument with Horace Greeley about that. Therefore, I need not say anything further. I believe I have said enough to explain my views on the subject, and now I ask for a vote. As Mr. Stevens concluded his remarks, there was considerable applause on the part of members.

The amendments to the bill offered yesterday, by Mr. Wilson, of lowa, and Benjamin, were severally agreed to.

Mr. Wood moved to lay the bill on the table; negatived.

The bill as amended, with the modifi-ation made by Mr. Stevens in the fifth ection, was then passed by a vote of

to 31.

n motion of Mr. Kelly, the Secretary
he Treasury was directed to report
amount of revenue received from
on distilled spirits from each collecdistinct and the secretary district in the several States and in rebel States during the fiscal year

the rebel States during the fiscal year ending June 3, 1867.

On motion of Mr. Hurlburd, the Secre-ary of the Treasury was directed to fur-nish any reports on file regarding the al-eged frauds on internal revenue in the with District of North Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Van Aernam, the secretaries of War and Treasury were di-ected to inform the House what further egislation was necessary to facilitate the ation was necessary to facilitate the eent of additional bounty granted by The bill passed—yeas, 119; nays, 31.
After some further business the House

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, July 9. MEMPHIS, July 9, Warren A. Pettit, alias Charley Wilso ormerly of Schuylerville, N. Y., and late an attache of the Varieties Theater, was shot through the heart by his mistress, Lottie Sherwood, this morning, and in-stantly killed. The woman was arrested.

Washington, July 9. Mr. B. K. Eastman, Professor of the National Observatory, testified that the moon rose on the night of the assassinaon at two minutes past 10. At 11 it was oudy. The moon would not have uminated the north side of any buildg that night.
J. R. Ford was sworn but testified to

ning important. Im. Dixon, Chief Engineer of the Gov-ment Fire Department in Washington, ified that it was very dark on the night f the assassination.

Wm. A. Knurker testified that he resided
a April 14, 1865, in the next house to No.
H H street. I was at home from about
till 11 o'clock, before the door, smok-

ng, either sitting on the lower step or The night was cloudy; heard no conversation that night proceeding from 541; had there been any conversation I would have heard it; on that side of the street I might have seen a man 40 or 50 feet.

James Lamb, scenic artist at Ford's theater in 1865, testified, that on April 14th there was a rehearsal lasting from 10 to 2 clouds; the nuttain was wall the to 2 o'clock; the curtain was up all the

Lieut. Chas. M. Shippen, of the police

Wm. A. Bass was then sworn; resides at No. 489, Fourteenth street; knows John Lee; never heard his reputation for truth and veracity questioned until after he tes-tified at this trial; Lee told witness that thed at this trial; Lee told witness that he did not know J. H. Surratt.

Mr. Carrington objected to the witness proceeding, on the ground that the found-ation to contradict Lee had not been laid. Lee had not been questioned as to this

Conversation.

The court sustained the objection, and directed the evidence already given by Bass as to the conversation with Lee to be tricken out. Mr. Bradley asked to have Lee recalled,

Mr. Bradley asked to have Lee recalled, as to this conversation.

The Court refused the motion, as it would open the door to endless discussion and a multiplicity of testimony to such an extent that there would be no telling when the accompany of the company of the control of the case would be terminated.

The Court stated it had received a note from Jas. B. Ford, who testified yesterday, wishing to explain answers made by him.

Mr. Ford was placed on the stand, and said he was always a loyal man, in sympathy with the North.

David H. Bates, telegrapher, testified to a telegram being sent by Attornay Can

David H. Bates, telegrapher, testified to a telegram being sent by Attorney Carrington to Mr. Vanderpool, for the latter to come on, as he testified that he came on voluntarily. The telegram was ruled out. S. W. Owens, R. G. Clayton, Joshua Lloyd, Chas. Kimball, Fred. K. Calvert, Samuel R. Brown, and Col. O'Brien all testified to their want of confidence in the ruthfulness and disbelief in the veracity of John Lee.

Mr. Metrick offered the record of the trial and conviction of Cleaver.

trial and conviction of Cleaver. Mr. Carrington objected, saying that a A discussion followed, pending which, owing to the sickness of Mr. Bradley, the Court adjourned till to morrow.

MEXICO.

The Times has a special dispatch from Houston, Texas, giving a detailed ac-count of the execution by the Liberals of Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia. None of the prisoners were bound or folded, nor was any indignity maximinan before ne was snot. He re-capitulated the causes that brought him to Mexico, and denied the authority of the court that tried him, and hoped his blood would stop the further effusion of blood in Mexico. Just before he was led out, he called to the Sergeant of the guard and s heart. His last words were "poo

Carlotta."

Five balls entered his breast, but these bild not kill him immediately, so two other coldiers were ordered to shoot him in the side. In this manner he was dispatched. When diseasting the conditions and wait for the conditions and side of the conditions and side of the conditions are conditions. Much dissatisfaction and grief was mani-ested by those who saw the scene. Miramon read from a paper which he had written that the only regret he felt in dying was that the Liberals should re-main in power, and should have the oppor-tunity to point out his children as those of

Mejia made no address, and methis fate quietly and bravely.

NEW YORK. NEW YORK, July 9. The internal revenue collections in this | the case goes to the fall term for argument The internal revenue collections in this city for six months to July 1st are six and a half millions less than last year.

Quite a number of Irish officers of the late volunteer army assembled to-day to take steps towards testifying respect to the memory of Gen. Meagher.

The General Assembly of Evangelical delegates from all parts of the world will be held at Amsterdam from the 18th to the 28th of August.

S. W. Smith, a policeman, while an-

S. W. Smith, a policeman, while answering roll call last night at the station-house, snapped a revolvent the

of \$10,000 worth of silks, were to-day committed for trial, without bail. Ephraim Patterson, charged with being concerned in the robbery of bonds from the Montbank Insurance Company, offered testimony to-day showing he bought said bonds of a stranger, but further examination was postponed.

TENNESSEE. Nashville, July 9. The Mayor of Nashville had an inter-tew to day with Colonel Duncan, com-ander of the post, touching the riotous onduct of the negro military company Franklin by the State aut re their departure from this place nel Duncan agreed with the Mayo Dolonel Duncan agreed with the Mayor, that it was reprehensible, and declared hat they ought to have been arrested. He also said he had demanded of State Inspector-General Hunt his reasons for sending said troops to Franklin after he had sent there a sufficient force of regular roops to preserve peace, and announced that he would protect the people, and would not permit any interference with is authority by the State military. It is arnestly hoped that General Thomas wil etail United States troops to take the

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, July 9. The following semi-official announcement was published this morning:
Gen. Sickles has directed his subord Gen. Sickles has directed his subordinates not to begin the gegistration in this military department until Congress shall have determined more explicitly who are entitled to registration. It is presumed that Congress will extend the time for the completion of registration in North and South Carolina till October on November. General Sickles has addressed a long letter to Senator Trumbull; in which he states that he has decided not to begin registration in his district until Congress shall determine who shall be registered. shall determine who shall be registered He expresses the hope that Congress will extend the time to October or Novem The General details many ob able features of the present instructions under which the commanding officers are now obliged to act, and suggests certain remedies.

VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, July 9.

The colored majority on the registra-on lists to day was 350. Accounts from the southwestern parts of the State and Valley, show large majorities for the Admiral Tucker, late of the Peruvian navy, has been appointed by the Peruvian government to take charge of the expedition to explore the Amazon.

CANADA. KINGSTON, C. W., July 9.

Miss Mooney was burned by the explo-

The following passage from the mentioned by the telegraph the othe

NEW YORK, July 9 New York, July 9.

European mail advices state that all the arms of the land and naval service of France are being strengthened, and that the activity all through France produces an impression of pending difficulties.

A debate of considerable length occurred in the Corps Legislatiff on the financial part of the Mexican question, the Minister declining to speak on the political portion of the question, as it would now be

day:

Mr. Marshall—I rise to a question of privilege, and preliminary to the motion which I propose to make I ask to have the paper read which I now send to the Clerk.

The Clerk read as follows:

To the honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the Fortieth Congress of the United States:

The undersigned, members of the House of Representatives of the Fortieth Congress of the Fortieth Congress of the United States;

The undersigned, members of the House of Representatives of the Fortieth Congress of the United States, elected as such from the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Congressional Districts in the State of Ken-Prussia, as to the possession of North Schleswig, continues, and it is stated that France sympathizes with the Danes. The Bank of England, on the 29th ult., held over £22,000,000 in specie. BY THE CABLE.

London, July 9.

In the House of Lords this evening Earl Derby denounced the action of the Mexican government in putting Maximilian to death, but made no disclosures as to what measures the government intends to adopt in regard to Mexico.

Liverpool, July 9. of the State of Kentucky; A. P. G receiving a majority of 3,959 votes i Fifth District aforesaid over both his Two firms in this city, Messrs. Bond & Bebce and Miller & Southall, largely engaged in the Brazilian trade, have suspetitors; Thomas L. Jones His Majesty Abd-el Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, has accepted the invitation of the Emperor of Austria to visit him in Vienna on his return to Constantinople, where he

BERLIN, July 9.

Arrangements have been perfected for a conference between the King of Prussia

The Mexican Legation has received official news from the Government of the State of Yucatan to the effect that Santa Anna landed at Port Sisal, at General Peroga's invitation, and while there he was arrested. The statement that he was forcibly taken from the steamer Virginia forcibly taken from the steamer Virginia seems unfounded.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has adjusted an account between the United States and the State of Oregon, for a 5 per cent fund accraing to the latter upon the net proceeds of sales of pub-lic lands within her limits during the years 1865-'6, and finds that the sum due that State on the 31st of December, 1866,

LONDON, July 9.

manufactor of the 31st of December, 1856, amounted to \$3,566 79.

The following instructions have been issued by the Treasury Department:

Vessels coming from any port or place in Canada must report at the first place of arrival in the United States, presenting to the collector or other leafter as the collector of the first place. of strival in the United States, presenting to the collector or other legally authorized officer of customs a manifest of
the cargo on board from what port or
place shipped, and what port or place in
the United States destined for, and specifying that there is no other merchandise
on board than such as has been described
in such manifest. n such manifest.
Said master must make an oath before

[BY MAIL.]

pended payment.

remain a week.

and the sovereigns of the South Ger States, to take place at an early date.

WASHINGTON.

the collector of customs. If any portion of the merchandise on the manifest is desof the merchandise on the manifest is des-tined to be landed at the first port of ar-rival, the collector of such port will see it is made, and make certificate of such landing on the manifest, and permit the vessel to proceed on its voyage to the next port at which its manifest shows it has merchandise to land.

The merchandize is described on the manifest as destined for other than the first part of the entry, and may, if desired by the owners thereof, be landed and en-tries made at any such port, and the man-

es made at any such port, and the man Treasuer. MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, July 9.

The yacht Fleetwing, from Cowes, May 25, put into New Bedford yesterday. She has had bad weather all the passage.

Samuel Gilibert died to-day, nearly 90 years of age. He was formerly a printer and publisher. He established the first public newsroom in Boston, and subsequently became a broker quently became a broker.

At 6 o'clock to-night Prof. King ascended from the Common in the mammoth balloon Hyperon, accompanied by seven gentlemen. Several thousand people witnessed the ascension.

MAINE

LEWISTON, July 9.
The motion to set the verdict aside in the Verrill murder case was overruled and

ELYRIA, July 9. Seward, who lost the fight at Black river this morning, was arrested here an fined \$20. He paid the fine and left fo Cleveland.

GEORGIA.

Savannah, July 9.
One hundred and fifteen whites and fty-seven colored registered to-day.

NAMES OF THE STREETS ON GAS-LAMPS. We noticed yesterday that the name of Sixth street had been painted on the gas lamp at the northwest corner of Sixth and Jefferson streets. This is intended, we believe, as an experiment for the benefit for the City Council, before which body a proposition is pend-ing to adopt the above plan of numbering and naming the streets. We have heretofore pointed out the expediency and the economy of thus inscribing the names of our streets. The plan ha been found to work admirably in New Or eans, St. Louis, and other cities. It can be adopted here with perfect conveni The situation of the lamp ence: street intersection, whether expressly signed for the purpose or not, is just the thing needed. Upon two sides of these lamps the street names can be painted o inscribed with letters printed upon paper and adhered to the glass by means of a coating of gum-shelac. Neither of these methods is very costly, but the latter is sidered far the best, and in the end ss expensive. It is to be hoped that

this new street-sign. CONCERT AT THE CEDAR HILL PLAYounds.-The promenade concert at the Children's Playgrounds to day will be a most agreeable affair, and a large attendance of the young folks is expected. What with superb music by the second in fantry band, choice viands, behelding and engaging in the healthful exercises of crouet, bowling, swinging, etc., the day may spent both delightfully and profitably. BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER. -R. G. Briger was before the United States Commisner yesterday, charged with failing to obey the summons of Assessor Gratz, in the Seventh District, to produce his books for the purpose of aiding in the assess-

ment of his income. He gave bond in the sum of \$1,000 to obey. A raft passed Memphis, Tenn., reently which would, if placed on dry and, cover over one and a half acres of ground. It was composed of five hundred and twenty-seven tiers, averaging each who angles all day without getting a bite. fifty feet, and containing in all about one This thusness is likely to endure for million four hundred thousand square feet of finely-seasoned cypress.

Louisville is at this time freer from evil-doers (at least that class which the heavy and light city of

from the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Con-gressional Districts in the State of Ken-tucky, respectfully submit this memorial and protest against the action taken by this House on the 3d day of July, 1857, in refusing to admit them to their seats, and in referring their cases to the Committee of Elections. They state that they and each of them have been duly elected by the legally qualified voters of their respect-ive districts, in accordance with the Com-stitution and laws of the United States and The Emperor has finally decided to visit Paris during September.

T. Samuel, State Auditor, at the office of the Secretary of State, in Frankfort, Kentucky on the 27th day of May, 1867, which returns are filed as part hereof; these officers constituting by law the board of examiners in the State of Kentucky to determine and make returns of elections. They state that in accordance with said election returns, and in pursuance of the statutes of Kentucky in such cases made and provided, said board of examiners forwarded to each of the undersigned and forwarded to each of the undersigned and to the clerk of this honorable House, cer-

ficates of their said elections, which are eferred to as part hereof referred to as part hereof.

They state that they and each of them now and at the time of their elections aforesaid had and possessed each and all of the qualifications required by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and by the Constitution and laws of the State of Kentucky, to be had and possessed by a member elect of the House of seased by a member elect of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States; that they were each an all elected according to law, and that the returns thereof were duly made; that in question has ever been made in Kentuck or elsewhere, either by the candidates of posing any of them for said positions oby any other persons, either in their expenses. y any other persons, either in their re spective districts or elsewhere, controverting in any form the right of any verting in any form the right of any of them to represent their respective dis-riets in this House, or disputing or call-ing in question the legal right of any voter who voted for any of them to do so. Yet, notwithstand-ing all these facts, they state that when the members elect from the State of Kentucky were called by the Clerk of this House, on Wednesday, July 3, 1867, and Thomas L. Jones and James B. Beck, members elect from the Sixth and Say-

Thomas L. Jones and James B. Beck, members elect from the Sixth and Seyenth Districts aforesaid, (the undersigned, A. P. Grover, not then having reached Washington,) appeared in answer to said call and presented themselves to be qualified as required by law, they were not permitted to do so, but on a resolution introduced by a member of the House, without affidavit, protest, information, or assertion from any quarter, that professible. nion, from any quarter that proof either was in the possession of the House, or could be obtained from any source whatver, controverting the validity of either be qualifications, elections, or returns of any of them, they were not allowed to qualify and take their seats in this House, House nor any member of it had, or pre-tended to have, any knowlege of any fact which could in any way make such refer-ence necessary or proper. They assert bus precedents heretofore established or observed by this House in such cases; subversive of the rights of the State of Kentucky, as well as the rights of the un-lersigned and their constituents, and they herefore protest against it, and ask this conorable House in some form to regist

them to take their seats, to which, for the reasons aforesaid, they claim to be enti-tled.

The undersigned do not admit the right tled.
The undersigned do not admit the right pending the contest, any of their colleagues whose seats are contested, but in this me-morial and protest do not propose to do more than present their claims to their JAMES B BECK,

A P. GROVER, THOMAS L JONES. Mr. Marshall—It seems to me manifest and the House did not act with due consideration in adopting the resolution passed here on the 3d. Here, as appear by this memorial, and as is known to the ouse, are three gentlemen from the commonwealth of Kentucky, with all the coper evidence of their election as Repsentatives, and ready to take the oath as embers elect from that State, elected by rge and overwhelming majorities, tainst whom nothing has been alleged or as alleged as an objection to their take. gairst whom nothing has been alleged or as a fleged as an objection to their taking their seats prior to the passing of that esolution, who are arbitrarily deprived of their right to participate in the business fithe House. The House has refused to dmit and has referred to the Committee of Elections the cases of gentlemen gainst whom no charge has been made not the regularity of whose election is not at the regularity of whose election is not as a first many control of the regularity of whose election is not as the second of the regularity of whose election is not as the results of the regularity of whose election is not as a second of the regularity of whose election is not as the results of the regularity of whose election is not as the results of the results d the regularity of whose election is not estioned. I have felt that upon reflecthe House would now, without hesita-

narshall—I propose to submit a notion. I would not have risen to make the remarks which I have made if I were ot strongly impressed with the conviction that in regard to these gentlemen the louse did not act advisedly. I cannot elieve that any deliberative body having legard for their own reputation would deegard for their own reputation would de liberately and advisedly perpetrate such gross injustice and establish a precedent the Council will appreciate the wants of our community, especially the floating portion, by authorizing the adoption of this new street-size. P. Grover, members elect to this House from the State of Kentucky, the Committee of Elections be discharged from the further consideration of the question submitted to them, and that these gentlemen be permitted to take the oath of office at this time.

this time. KENTUCKY STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIA on.-The next annual session of the Kentucky State Teachers' Association" will be held at Bowling Green, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, July 30th, and ending on Thursday, August 1st, 1867. The exercises will consist of educational addresses, essays and discussions. Some of the leading educators in the State have promised to prepare papers for the occasion. A visit to the Mammoth Cave by the members of the

From the Albany Argus, June 29. A statement appeared in the Troy pa-pers yesterday morning to the effect that Rev. S. M. Merrill, pastor of the Methodist Church at Plattsburg, was drowned in the Saranac river. The story runs that he and his sons Charles and John, accompa-nied by a young man named Rrown had nied by a young man named Brown, had been fishing in that river, and, as they were about to return, Mr. Merrill went to the bow of the boat to handin the anchor. In doing so he lost his balance, fell in the river, and was drowned. His body had

not been recovered up to Thursday evening.

There are some circumstances connected with this affair which lead the public to doubt the statement that the reverend gentleman has been drowned. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago his name was mixed up with that of a young lady, who, it was asserted, had come on from a New England village to meet Mr. Merrill in Troy. It was stated then in the Troy papers that an elopement had been planned by the parties, but that the whole thing had been frustrated through the discovery of the girl's friends.

Merrill went on West, and the Sunday succeeding the meeting between himself and the young lady preached in one of the villages of the Mohawk Valley. The

article in the Troy papers was indignantly denied by Merrill and his friends, and suspension of public opinion was asked concerning the case. Nothing more was heard of the Rev. Mr. Merrill until the heard of the Rev. Mr. Merrill until the startling announcement that he had been accidentally drowned in the Saranac river, leaving a wife and nine children to mourn his as! This indeed appears like a sadcase, and one well calculated upon its facts to excite the sympathy of the public. But is it true that Mr. Morrill has actually "shuffled off this mortal coil," and that his body is now in the cold waters of Lake Champlain, food for the fishes he sought to ensuare into his net on Wedness-

plan so that it would be reported that had been drowned in Lake Champlain. he had been drowmed in Lake Champlain. This was at the time he had arranged to meet the young lady at Troy. He left home with the understanding that he was going West to visit his grandmother—had his trunk taken to his state-room on the Lake Champlain steamer, and was particular to, have his name entered in full upon the passenger list on the boat. In the morning the gentleman was not to be found—he had steathhily left the boat at the Burlington landing, about three o'clock in the morning, but learning that the flight of the young lady had been ino'clock in the morning, but learning that the flight of the young lady had been in-tercepted, he invented reasons for giving up his visit to his grandmother. In the meantime he preached in several churches, and returned home. But when he crossed the threshold of his own house his chil-dren did not recognize him. His appear-ance had undergone a wonderful change. For seven years he had worn a full long For seven years he had worn a full, long beard, and long hair—now the beard was gone, and his locks were shorn. The disguise was almost complete. These circumstances were regarded by incredulous people as suspicious, and they were slow to believe that Rev. Mr. Merrill was as innocent as his story would lead them to suppose. However, his guilt or innocence was to depend upon his future conduct. It was believed that he continued to hold intercourse with the young lady, and it For seven years he had worn a fuil, I intercourse with the young lady, and it was reported her parents were about to commence a suit against Merrill for at-tempting to abduct her, or for a worse

insurance on his life, in an Accident Insurance Company, for the sum of six thousand dollars. This was to expire on Thursday noon. On Wednesday he drew two hundred dollars on his salary, and towards evening took two of his own boys, and another boy of the village of Plattsburgh, and went out fishing on the Saranac river. If his Accident insurance. Saranac river. If his Accident insurance was to be made available, his time wa snort, and the drowning that was thwared on the lake must be accomplished on the river, or his plans would avail him noth-ing. When it became dark, and while pulling in the boat anchor he suddenly went overboard. The water was shallow, and there was no current, but instead o affrighted boys, he went away fr arrigated boys, he went away from them as rapidly as possible. They pushed the boat after him, but he told them to never mind him, he was well enough; and the last seen of him he was away under the river bridge, and disappeared in the darkise in some form to revise

it appear very doubtful. It is much more likely that he has gone, "not to that bourne from whence no traveller returns," but to "parts unknown" to his neighbor and interesting family. We have no de and interesting family. We have no desire to do injustice to any one, but we give the circumstances connected with the case, that our readers may judge for themselves. The family left by Merrill should have the warmest sympathy of the public. If the insurance company v

they will have made a good exchange From the Winona Republican

IRON VERMIFUGE. A CURIOUS REMEDY FOR THE WORMS IN

An agricultural periodical relates the following: A gentleman, while on a visit to a neighbor, had his attention called to to a neighbor, had his attention called to a large peach orchard, everytree of which was totally destroyed by the ravages of the worm, with the exception of three, and these were the most thrifty and flour-ishing peach trees he ever saw. The only cause of their superiority known to his host was, an experiment made in conse-quence of observing that those parts of host the House would now, without he sitacon, correct the grave error they commitded on that occasion, and it is this imprestion which has induced me to seek the
oor at this time. This right of repreentation is a sacred and holy one, and
the American people will not look with
difference on the perpetration of such
ross injustice against any State or discite of this country.

Mr. Spalding—Is there any motion be
off. Mr. Marshall—I propose to submit a
totion. I would not have risen to make
the remarks which I have made if I were

look was, an experiment made in consequence of observing that those parts of
worm-caten timber into which nails had
been driven were generally sound. When
his treas were about a year old, he drove
a tenpenny nail through the body, as near
the ground as possible. While are balance of his orchard had failed, and finally
yield-d to the ravages of the worms, three
of these trees, selected at random, treated
in this manner, had always been healthy,
furnishing him with the greatest profusion
of the most luscious fruit. It is supposed
the salt of iron afforded by the nail is
offensive to the worm, while it is offensive to the worm, while it is narmless, perhaps even beneficial to the tree. A chemical writer on this subject

The exidation of the rusting of the on by the sap evolves ammonia, which, s the sap rises, will, of course, impreg-ate every particle of foilage, and prove so severe a dose for the delicate palate of

zen nails into the trunk. Several eximents of the kind resulted successful periments of the kind resulted successfully. Something not wholly dissimilar to the foregoing was recently brought to our attention in this city. In the garden of Dr. J. D. Ford there was a young apple tree, only one branch of which bore blossoms, and that was hanging full. Some curiosity was excited by this singular freak of nature, and after several fruitless efforts to discover the cause, it was at length found. It appears that the branch bearing the blossoms so abundantly had at one time been encircled with a piece of wire, bearing the nurseryman's label, and when the tree was transplanted the wire was allowed to remain, until it at and when the tree was transplanted the wire was allowed to remain, until it at length became imbedded in the wood. To this fact is attributed the peculiar result stated, it being supposed that while in the other branches of the tree the sap flowed too freely, thus producing a rapid growth of wood, in the smaller and fruitful one no more was permitted to flow than was necessary to a healthy and fruitful growth. If this theory prove correct, the incident "Nothing to do" is the burthen of conversation throughout the length and breadth of the city. Every store is a "castle of indolence," and every store is a keeper resembles.

keeper resembles a luckless fisherman who angles all day without getting a bite. This thusness is likely to endure for some time to come.

Lega City Engineer Stealey don't mind that city last Sunday. A brutal, ferocious-looking negro forced his way into a car and took a seat in a lady's lap. A gentleman next to her knocked the scoundrel down; the negro rallied for a fight countries.

COMMERCIAL.

Markets by Telegraph New York Produce Market.

ng exchange is firm at 109%@110 1, gold, for rrow for Europe, real dry goods failures are reported in addi-that of Wicks & Co. stock market opened tame, with a decline froad stocks, but they subsequently railied, te active and buoyant, and prices advanced, more demand, quosing with indications of

liowing were the closing prices at 5:30 P.

Foreign Markets. Cotton very dull. hiverpool, July 9-M.

Oonsuls declined Md. Bonds advanced 54 Markets unaitered. Consols 94%, 5-20s 73%; Illinois Central 79% Erie 43%, 5-208 77%, FRANKFORT, July 9.
LIVERPOOL, July 9-P. M.

Cotton very dull; sales to-day 7,000 bales; mid-dilig uplands 1954, do Orleans in 15-164. Freadstuffs-Corn 87-36. Wheat 128-94. Oats 88-dt. Barley 5a. Peas 38-56. Provisions-Pork 73s. Beef 139s. Bacon 42-56. Luid 47s-3d. Cheese 69-54. Produce-Pot ashes 31s. Petroteum spirits 3'46, do refined is 2'5d. Common rosin 7s, fine 12s. Tal-low 43s. Cover seed 41s.

No. 12, Dutch standard, sugar 25 od. Scotch pig-iron 35s. Calcuta linesed 65 dd. Linseed on 241 lbs, whale is 535, sperm oil 4116.

Flour firmer and fully see higher on better ades; lower grades dul and prices nominal; we note family as \$123\$730d faney at \$13 \$60\$14. Wheat scarce and prices higher; sales of No. 2 inter at \$2.45; No. 1 at \$2.55; no new offering; the quent showers prevent its below. is go by . Soon as you being thrashed out in showers prevent its being thrashed out in some more unchanged; sales at 75 for No. 200 outside the would bring second to the control of the c

inseed oil at \$1 42@1 44. Money market close. Exchange steady et par buying.

Chicago Market.

CRICAGO, July 3.

our dull and unchanged. Fresh ground m, but without any change in prices. a market unsettled but higher, with regular 1; low spring advanced sc, and lots in favores 6362 per busnet, with sales at from §1. 30 closing dull at §1,92 for regular receipts; dwinter in store sold at \$2.5. There is less in cora, but the market rules firm with an element of jusce per bushel; sales at \$446. Old flour dull and unchan

nominal.

Provisions firm and higher. Mess nork held at 22, with buyers at 21 50. Dry salted shoulders 56, loose. Late freights firm and steady at 462456 for corn y sail and steamer to Buffalo, and 7%e four corn y sail to 6.8820.

Sail to 6.8820.

Shipments -2.92 bits flour, 4,50 bushels wheat, 33,65 bushels orn, 12,40 bushels oats.

Shipments -2.92 bits flour, 4,75 bushels wheat, 38,65 bushels corn.

St. Louis Market.
St. Louis-July 9.
Tebacco steady, and prices are maintained.
Cutton dull and nominal. ull and nominal. eavy; \$175 for choice undressed, and \$285 dressed. active; fresh ground and choice a catra \$9@10 25, double extra \$10 50/2 and fancy all and 5, choice and fancy \$14.015.
heat fo higher; good and prime new \$2.250.25,
heat fo higher; good and prime new \$2.250.25,
heat fo higher; good and prime new \$2.250.25,
heat for mixed, sociate for yellow, \$2.000, 10 for
heat for mixed, sociate for yellow, \$2.000, 10 for
heat with the prime yellow, \$2.000, 10 for
heat yellow, \$2.000, 10 for hinery white, 0.25 higher;
heat for yellow and yellow and yellow and yellow
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heat for yellow and yellow and yellow
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25c; bug-cured hams 186185c. Lard 115c for bolce Rettle rendered, and 12c for kegs.

Whisky firm at \$2, free. BALTIMORE, July 2, ar firm and good brands scarce. Common dell. no medium dull.

Wheat scarce and higher; new white \$2 60@2 62

we red \$2 75@303. Corn firmer and scarce; white
12, y=100 \$1 10, and mixed Western \$1 02@1 07 nats segase.
Provisions advancing; bacon shoulders low@lic;
Bostes 125c; clear sides 18560135c. No bulk
neats offered. Mess pork \$22 75623. Lard dull.
Sugar firm: 12 for refining.

New York Dry Goods Market.

Memphis Market. MEMPHIS, July 9. Cotton quiet at 25@21c. No receipts or exports. Fiour—superfine dull at \$9.50@10.50. Corn steady at \$1.00@17.12. Oats \$00@30c. Hay dull and unchanged. Pork \$23.50@22.75. Bacon, clear sides 13%c.

HISTORICAL CONCERTS.—There are to be iven at the Paris Exhibition a series of oncerts designed to illustrate the history f musical art from the thirteenth to the nd of the eighteenth century, in the vaous departments of religious music

rious departments of religious music, operatic, symphony, chamber, and dance music. The compositions of the following authors will be performed:

15th Century—Joaquin Despres.
16th Century—Wicholas Gombert, Clemens (non papa), Jennequin, Roland de Lassus (Orlando Lasso), Palestrina.

17th Century—Cavalli, Monteverde, Carissimi, Legranzi, A. Scarlatti, Lulli, Lalande.

slande.

18th Century - Keiser, Campra, Marcel
by, Rameau, Handet, J. S. Bach, Vinci,

co, Galuppi, Pergolese, Gluck, Philidor,

iccini, Monsigny, Haydu, Sacchini, Boc
berini, Paisiello, Gretry, Cimarosa, Vi
tti, Dalayrac, Mozart, Mchul.

These concerts are to begin in June,

nd will comprise twelve sessions. Six if

them will be devoted, under the form of

oncerts, to the hearing of the most im
ortant works in all kinds. These on
erts will embrace the musical periods, erts will embrace the musical periods, entury by century, from the end of the ifteenth to the nineteenth, exclusive. Six others will be given to the most gen works of religious music, of liturg

A WIFE'S VIEWS. AURORA, ILL., June 27. To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune: I am glad you have opened your heart large enough to let a woman be heard through the columns of your paper; and I feel that I must add my voice to the great wail which is coming up from wives, mothers, and sisters all over the land. As your correspondent says, "we have atched and waited long enough to see

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

watched and waited long enough to see what our busbands and brothers would do for us;" and I think that women will have to learn the lesson that "God helps those that help themselves," for woman has capabilities second to none, and I think they are generally finding it out for themselves. Why is the ballot-box withheld from us? Can a truly sensible answer be found for Can a truly sensible answer be found for his question? Give it to us, and we will omise you fewer such tragedies as the ble-Hiscock affair. I affirm that under

treated by voting women equally with the worst cases of murder on record, and such offenders would hang higher than worst cases of marder on record, and such offenders would hang higher than Haman every time. Give us the right to vote and help make laws, and no longer shall the punishment of these terrible crimes puzzle the law-makers of the land. Are they guiltless in this respect? Can they say that our Saviour meant that these sins did not deserve punishment when he said, "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone"? Ah no he meant thist saio, Let him that is without sin cast the first stone? Ah, no; he meant that guilty woman should not receive punishment at the hands of man equally guilty with herself; and, with justice staring him full in the face, and "evealing the secrets of his heart and life, no man dared to "cast the first stone." And, as our Saviour's mission on earth was that of love and mercy, as well as justice. He said to her, viewing her no more fallen than her condemners, "Neither do I condemn you; go and sin no more."

There is really no sin in the Bible so There is really no sin in the Bible so often spoken against and the sin of adultery. I do not think that murder is treated as so dark a crime as this. And there is no law in our land, with a penalty of any weight against it. Men and women are allowed to go on destroying the happiness of homes and families, brealing the hearts of wives and mothers, and leading men to execute wangaance with the rown hands. execute vengeance with their own hands, because there is no use in appealing to the laws on the subject. Give suffrage to women, and these houses of ill-fame, which

women, and these houses of ill-fame, which are the ruin of so many of our young men, cannot be tolerated in our mids.

Do you think that, if woman had access to the ballot-box, Chicago would, to-day, be teeming and recking with its loathsome filth of the thousand Mary Magdalens?

Women know that it is theer husbands, brothers, and sons that keep these flaunts. brothers, and sons that keep these flaunt f shame, and yet she is expected to "suffer

God help us; the time is coming when too nelp us, the time is coming when woman's wrongs will be righted—she will be avenged.

If men are afraid that their wives, daughters, and sisters will get contaminated at the polls, we have no objection to have them hire a hall especially for us.

They may fit it un as nicely as they have them hire a half especially for us. They may fit it up as nicely as they please with an imported Ethiopian cannot to guard every avenue of danger; or we will go like women, strong in our own integrity and principles of right, and deposit our votes, beside that of our husbands, our brothers, our fathers.

We attend church, lectures, concerts, sociables, and even political meetings

sociables, and even political meetings with them, and the time will come, and that shortly, when we shall attend the A WIFE

Lost .-- On Saturday last a small blackind-tan puppy (a rat-terrier) strayed from the residence of Mr. J. D. Osborne, on Walnut street, between Third and Fourth. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to this office.

PUSINESS NOTICES. delicate article for the complexion ever discovered, and the only remedy that will prevent and cure aunburn, freekles, and tan. The ladies are perfectly delighted with it. Price only 50 cents at the drug

GLASS FRUIT JARS AND JELLY GLASSES tween Main and Market.

See advertisement of Fitch, Maury

Lindsey, in another column. je4 d3m Brenner's ORIGINAL SIGN SHOP, efferson street, ma20 dtf

PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, &c., is a safe; reliable and harmless remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and gives tone and energy to the whole system; gives rest to the mother and

health to the child Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYR-UP," having the fac simile of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. jy9TuW&F

Men Juniper Tar Soap cures chapped hands, salt rheum, pimples, and all cuta-neous affections, rendering the skin soft and smooth. Manufactured by CASWELL, MACK, & CO., New York

Sold by all druggists. New York. Phlebotomy.

When Dr. Sangrado found his patients weak he gave them water gruel. When they got wear he bled them and dosed them with calomel and jalap. Gil Blas tells us they almost invariably died. A good many people are killed that way yet. The world in general, however, has found out that, in cases of debility and premature decay, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the true life-sustaining cordial. This tonic is a power-ful and perfectly harmless restorative. But it ation is torpid, and there is a tendency to paraly is, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are recommended a means of re-invigorating the system and pro-

PANIC STRUCK BEAUTY.—It is a terrible
Panic struck Beauty.—It is a terrible

whock to a charming woman—indeed, any woman,—to find that her teeth are "beginning to go." Never will any human being who uses the fragrant Sozonovr, while the teeth are still sound, make that discovery. Even when decay has commenced, it immediately stops its progress.

jy 8 cod lw See advertisement of Fitch, Maury Lindsey, in another column. jed d3m

MARRIED, July 8th, by Rev. John H. Heywood, ANDREW BUCKLEY and HANNAH BARSTOW, all of this

DIED.

DELIVERED IN THE CITY:

... 6:00 A. M. 5:15 P. M.

WASHINGTON, July 9.

ation from their agents in regard

NEW YORK, July 9.

his counsel did not arrive in time he

Regular Packets.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1867.

places on the river, to

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE AFFAIR.

Office Commissioner of Registration for Williamson County, Franklin, Tenn., July 6, 1867. His Excellency, W. G. Brownlow, Gov-ernor of Tennessee: Governor: I regret to report a serious riot occurred at this place this evening, bout 8½ o'clock, on the public square, re ulting in the death of one man, and the wounding of about twenty more, two which will prove fatal. At the close

which will prove latal. At the on the meeting this afternoon, the cu Union League marched through the sand fired a salute in the square, caused considerable excitement, an 7. Elliott, candidate for the State Sen nd myself; at the conclusion of which of persons assembled near the Court-nouse, followed immediately by two vol-leys from the same direction. This was 7:00 P. M.

antly answered by the members of th and Bloom-12:00 P. M. 4:00 P. M. LEAVES DAILY, 6:00 rowd were wounded, most of them slightly. At least fourteen of the League were wounded; two of them, it is sup-Arrival and Departure of Trains.

I am compense to believe the attack on the League was premeditated.

I most respectfully request that a company of soldiers be sent here at once. It is absolutely necessary in order to preserve the peace and guard against a removal of violence. ewal of violence.

The feeling here is very much excited

and liable to break out into open breach of peace at any moment. Armed men are now patroling the streets, and threat-en to retaliate on Union men for the erewith is inclosed a list of killed and

ded. Very respect ully, DAN. M. CLIFF, Commission

The following endorsement was made on the outside of the paper:

"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NASHVILLE, TENN., July 7th, 1867. Respectfully referred to Brevet Brig. Gen. Thomas Duncan, Commanding U. S. Forces, with the request that he send a sufficient number of TELECRAPHIC NEWS. quest that he send a sufficient number ops to Williamson county to keep the ace for the time being. By order of the vernor. SAM'L. HUNT, A. G., Gov's.

After the reception of this, the following der was issued by Brevet Brig. Gen. homas Duncan: The telegraphic reports from Topeka a St. Louis, representing the Little sage Indians to be on the war path, are HEADQ'RS DISTRICT OF NASHVILLE

Heado as District of Nashville, Nashville, Tenn., July 7, 1867. }
Special Order No. 8.]

I. Upon requisition by his Excellency, Governor Brownlow, for United States troops to preserve the peace in Williamson county, Tennessee, Capt. Daniel W. Burke, company "C," 45th U. S. Infantry, is directed to proceed immediately to

Dage Indians to be on the war path, are not credited here. A letter has been received in this city, dated on the Osage ands, in Southern Kansas, June 24th, four days later than the letter of Gen. Kelly to Gov. Crawford, in which no mention whatever is made of any trouble. At his season of the year the Osages leave their villages for the annual buffalo hunt. The Indian Bureau has not received any is directed to proceed immediately t Franklin, Tenn., and co-operate with the civil authorities there in suppressing rice ese reports, Saturday there were over one hun-

civil authorities such assistance as they may require in arresting parties who were engaged in the riot at Franklin on the 16th inst., and in case the civil authorities neglect or refuse to act in the premises, he will carefully investigate the circumstances attending such riot, and will arrest and turn over to the civil authorities for trial all persons who actively participated in the shooting which took place on that occasion, holding such persons in military custody until he is reasury defalcation in New Orleans, and indictments have been found against both of the accused parties, which will be ried at the coming session of the United States Court, Judge Durell presiding. The Government has thus far secured rom the assets of the defaulters a summanulum to about six hundred thousand dollars, or one-half the defalcation. took place on that occasion, holding such persons in military custody until he is satisfied that the proper judicial tribunal may be ready and willing to try them.

III. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation, and will procure a special train if necessary to insure a speedy compliance with this order.

San Luis Potosi papers contain the cor-spondence between Maximilian and resident Juarez. The first is a letter rom Maximilian, dated May 25th. In By command of Brev. Brig. Gen. Thos.

First Lieut. 34th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

A NEW EXPLORATION.

case his counsel due not arrive in time ne desired to be allowed the time necessary for his defense and to arrange his private affairs. To this Juarez promptly replied that the time should be allowed. The next letter from Mexico is dated May 27th, asking that the Supreme Govrnment issue an order allowing his coun-el to leave the City of Mexico, which was In 1864, Mr. Samuel Adams, of San Francisco, floated down the Colorado 350 miles on a small raft. He saw enough of the river to induce him to make a more thorough observation. He has embodied sel to leave the City of Mexico, which was under siege, and also desiring to speak personally with Juarez upon grave affairs and very important to the country. Juarez gave the order for the exit from the city of the parties named, but as to the interview, that could not be granted, considering the distance which separated them and the ends of justice. Everything as relating to Maximilian's private affairs should, however, be done. he result in a letter to the Secretary of War, which appears in the San Francisco Times. It must be premised that the question of the navigability of the Colo-rado is not one of pure science. Private

Tahiti dates to June 1st are received. In port H. B. M. ships Clio and Falcon, he latter just from Sydney, French frigge Nercid, transport Dora.

The Unjud States thin Transport leave. Accordingly, Mr. Adams and his coadjutor, Captain Trueworthy, met with the
most bitter and unscrupulous opposition
at the hands of this company. Their endeavors to procure a suitable steamer for
the expedition were thwarted again and
again. The insurance companies were
influenced to refuse their vessel insurance.
Attempts were repeatedly made to injure
the vessel's boiler and machinery; her
boats were cut loose; timber, in the more
superslywooded narts, of the river was

Er new of some suitable person ap-

and the results, as reported by Mr. Adams,

nouth; that is to the point where it is crossed by the line of the Union Pacific

distributed forests of valuable timber.

NAPOLEON'S MEXICAN JOB.

This makes the whole expenditure 363,-155,000 francs, or \$72,631,000 in gold. There were certain reimbursements in 1864, 1865, and 1867, from payments under the treaty of Miramar, from custom dues, &c., amounting in all to 61,975,000 francs, leaving the net expenditures 301,-190,000 francs, equal to \$60,238,000 fin gold. This, then, is the acknowledged sum that it has cost France to sacrifice thousands of valuable lives and at last to have poor Maximilian shot. In addition, she has probably lost forever all chance of ever recovering for French capitalists and subjects the old and heavy debts of Mexico, that were to be made secure by the intervention and the war. A war like that just terminated will probably be considered by the Liberals as canceling all those old debts, as least so far as the subjects of France are concerned as creditors. These debts could not be collected before the war, and no future government is likely as the artificate on the surface are concerned.

before the war, and no future government is likely ever to be willing to pay them.

231,990,000 116,873,000 14,302,000 363,155,006

age Nercid, transport Dora.

The United States ship Tuscarora, leaving port May 14th, struck a reef and threw over board a quantity of coal. She succeeded in getting off with slight damage. Ske lost about thirty feet of false keel. She recoaled and sailed for the Fejee Islands the same day. The ship Webster, of New York, to Gillant, Rio Janeiro, with the cargo of the North America, condemned at Rio, arrived yesterday. The wheat crop of 1866 and 1867 is 12,000,000 bushels. Two hundred and fifty thousand tons of wheat flour were exported the past harvest year, valued at ported the past harvest year, valued at \$9,600,000.

THE PACIFIC.

San Francisco, July 8.

LOUISIANA.

and the results, as reported by Mr. Adams, are as follows:

The party found that in the narrow canons, of which so much has been said, the river increased in depth, and the current was only two and a half miles an hour. That terrible bugaboo, the "Explorer's Rock," turned out to be a conical rock, two inches under the surface, one foot a cross the top, with a channel on either side of from ninety to a hundred and fifty feet in depth. The worst rapids were ascended in precisely seven minutes. At a trifling expense, says Mr. Adams, NEW ORLEANS, July 9. New ORLEANS, July 9.

Judge E. B. Jones, the nephew of Gov. Wells, who was arrested for the murder of the Unionist Stauffer, has been brought to this city by the military and placed in the police jail of this parish for safe keeping, where he is now confined under the strict watch of soldiers. Gov. Flanders has just received from Gov. Fenton, of New York, a requisition for the same E. B. Jones, upon the charge of his having obtained goods under false pretences in the State of New York. The requisition of Gov. Fenton is too late, but should Judge Jones escape the penalty here the requisition of Governor Fenton may have a chance. At a trifling expense, says Mr. Adams, the river can be made perfectly navigable for six hundred and eighty miles from its Railroad.

This information, if trustworthy, is of great importance. The country along the river is rich in ores, especially of coper. The valley at its mouth is of almost fabulous fertility. Along the banks are distributed forces, for lashly interest.

CANADA.

TORONTO, C. W., July 9. Mejor General Stisted, C. B., was sworn in as Lieutenant Governor of Ontario at

A report has been made by the Com-It is rumored that some of the Fenian mittee on the Budget to the French Legislative Body on the expenses and reimbursements of the expedition to Mexico. It may or may not be correct, but, at all events, it may be presumed to present the subject in the most favorable light for France. The following is the table of expenditures in francs:

YEAB. DEPARTMENTS. TOTAL. It is rumored that some of the Fenian convicts who are now undergoing a sentence of twenty years' penal servitude in the provincial penitentiary, will be pardoned, in honor of the union of the provinces. Among those to whom the royal clemency will be extended is Rev. J. Mc-Makon and four others. Mahon and four others.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND, O., July 9. Fogarty and Seward fought at Black river this morning. Fogarty won in eleven rounds by a foul. Time thirty-five minutes. He was badly punished. This fight was arranged for at the same time with the Elliott and Gallagher fight, which failed to come off.

EUROPE.

LONDON, July 8. The Government announces that the six-penny system of postage between America and England will be put into operation about the first of January next. PARIS, July 8.

It is said that the Emperor Napoleon harges the church party with the death f Maximilian. ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, July 9. P. H. Brown Co.'s planing mill, corner of Franklin and Van Buren streets, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss from fifteen to twenty thousand. Insured. RIOT AT FRANKLIN.

An Act making Appropriations for the Naval Service for the Year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, ten millions eight hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-six thousand two hundred and eighty dollars. BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress.

CHAP, CLXXII.

For contingent expenses that may accure for the following purposes, viz: For freight and transportation; for printing, advertising, and stationery; for books, models, and drawings; for the purchase of every description, and patent right to avy yards not applicable to any other ap propriation; for rent of landings; for toll

NAVY YARD AT PORTSMOUTH, NEW

For completing reservoirs and setters, to thousand five hundred dollars. or repairs of all kinds, sixty-four thou-d five hundred dollars. NAVY YARD AT BOSTON

For repairs of all kinds, one hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars. NAVY YARD AT NEW YORK. For repairs of all kinds, one hundred and sixty-three thousand six hundred

NAVAL LABORATORY, NEW YORK. For repairs of apparatus, machinery, fixtures, painting, glazing, wagons, furni-ture, and so forth, thirty-five hundred dol-NAVY YARD AT PHILADELPHIA

For repairs of all kinds, fifty-one thou-and and sixteen dollars. NAVY YARD AT WASHINGTON.

For repairs of all kinds, eighty thousand dolars; and the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to receive and accept a deed of gift, when offered by the State of Connecticut, of a tract of land situated in the Thames river, ter front of not less than one mile, to be neld by the United States for naval pur NAVY YARD AT PENSACOLA.

For repairs of all kinds, eighty thou-and four hundred and sixty dollars.

For gas house, four thousand and seven For cisterns for building number forty we and officers houses, seven thousand we hundred and fifty dollars. For repairs of all kinds, sixty thousand

NAVAL STATION AT SACKETT'S HARBOR. For repairs and general care of public property, two thousand dollars. NAVAL STATION AT MOUND CITY, ILLI-

For repairs and general care of public property, ten thousand dollars. NAVAL ASYLUM AT PHILADELPHIA. For furniture and repairs of same, one

For the purchase of books, under the direction of the governor of the asylum for the increase of the sailors' library in that institution, one thousand dollars. ouse-cleaning and whitewashing, undred dollars,

For furnaces, grates, and ranges seven For gas and water rent, one thousand

For improvement of grounds, five hundred dollars. For wharves and lots, eight hundred

For painting houses and walls, two For repairs of all kinds, three thousand For improvement of cemetery, three

housand dollars.

For support of beneficiaries, fifty - two housand dollars. thousand dollars.

For pay of superintendents and the civil establishment at the several navy yards and stations under the control of the bureau of yards and docks and at the naval asylum, one hundred and fifty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty - seven dollars. Parid of That the girll expired the several of the parid of That the girll expired the several of th lars: Provided That the civil engineer

civil life.

For pay of some suitable person appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine the archives of the department and other sources of information, and collect and collact the facts which may illustrate the history of the United States navy, fifteen hundred dollars. BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

For navigation apparatus and supplies, and for purposes incidental to navigation, we hundred and eighty five thousand six nundred and twenty-six dollars.

For expenses of naval academy, viz: for pay of civil officers, professors, watchmen, and others, contingent expenses.

mprovements and repairs, two hundred nprovements and repairs, two hundred

nd eighty-three thousand nine hundred For expenses of naval observatory, viz: For expenses of naval observatory, viz: for] pay of assistant astronomer, three ids, and clerks; for wages of instrument naker, two watchmen, porter and messenger; for keeping grounds in order, and repairs to buildings and enclosures; for fuel, ight, difice furniture, and stationery, and or freight, transportation, postage, and neidental expenses, twenty-one thousand ive hundred dollars.

For preparing for publication the Amercan Nautical Almanac, twenty-one thousand dollars.

For payment of expenses of visitors to the naval academy, two thousand dol-

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUIT-

For the payment of bounties to dis-harged seamen, five hundred thousand For expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, namely: expenses of recruiting, transportation of men, printing and stationery, advertising in public newspapers, postage on public letters, wharlage and demurrage, apprehension of deserters, assistance to vessels in distress, &c. five hundred thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR. For pay of superintendents and the civestablishment at the several navy yards

ixty thousand seven hundred and sixty

For repairs and improvements of all kinds, including roads, buildings, fences, walls, farm, garden, painting, glazing, blacksmiths', plumbers', and masons work, furniture, and so forth, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, TURSDAY, July 9-P.M.

The money market continues in liberal supply of capital, with a very meager demand from first-class borrowers. Discounts for semand from first-class borrowers. NAVAL HOSPITAL, BOSTON

NAVAL HOSPITAL, NEW YORK. For repairs and improvements of all inds, including the buildings, out-houses,

For furniture and general outfit of the stablishment, ten thousand dollars. NAVAL HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D. C. For repairs of building and appendages, fences, sidewalk, ferniture, painting, and so forth, five thousand dollars.

NAVAL HOSPITAL, NORFOLK.
For repairs of buildings, appendages, wharves, roads, fences, painting, glazing, furniture, and so forth, seven thousand five hundred dollars. NAVAL HOSPITAL, MARE ISLAND, CALIFOR-

For building naval hospitals and appendages, twenty thousand dollars. Marine Corrs:

Marine Corrs:

Marine Corrs:

For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicans, privates, clerks, messengers, steward and nurse, and servants; for rations and clothing for officers' servants; additional rations to officers for rother years' service; for undrawn clothing, une hundred and sixty-seven thousand dellars and sixty-seven centre.

ollars and sixty-seven cents.

For provisions, one hundred and sixtyine thousand nine hundred and seven dollars and fifty cents.

For clothing, two hundred and ninetytwo thousand one hundred and eighty-aix
dollars and eighty-four cents.

For fuel, thirty thousand one hundred
and seventeen dollars.

For military stores, viz. Pay of mechan

ics, repair of arms, purchase of accou-trements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and other instruments, sixteen thou-For transportation of officers, their ser-

ror transportation of omeers, their servants, troops, and expenses of recruiting, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For repairs of barracks, and rent of offices where there are no public buildings, fifteen thousand dollars.

For contingencies, viz: Freight; ferriage toll; cartage; wharfage; purchase

age; toll; cartage; wharfage; purchase and repair of boats; compensation to-judge advocates; per diem for attending judge advocates, per dien for attending courts martial, courts of inquiry, and for constant labor; house rent in lieu of quarters; burial of deceased marines; printing, stationery, postage, telegraph-ing; apprehension of deserters; oil, canbed sacks, wrapping paper, cilcoloth, crash, rope, twine, spades, shovels, axes, picks, carpenters tools; keep of a horse for the messenger; pay of matron, washerwoman, and repair of the hospital head quarters; repairs to fire engines; purchase and repair of harness; purchase and repair of palleys, a service of the property of the p

pair of handcarts and wheelabarrows; scavengering; purchase and repair of galleys, cooking stoves, ranges; stoves where there are no grates; gravel for parade grounds; repair of pumps; furniture for staff and commanding officers offices; brushes, brooms, buckets, paving, and for other purposes, eighty thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. And be if further enacted. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to negotiate with the city of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, and to effect a further exchange of lands in Wallabout Bay, between the United States and the said city, and thereupon to make, execute, and deliver good and sufficient deeds and releases therefor: Provided, That the title acquired shall be approved by the Attorney-General and the exchange shall be effected without expenditure from the treasury of the United States.

effected without expenditure from the treasury of the United States. no officer or employee of the government shall require or request any workingman in any navy yard to contribute or pay any money for political purposes, nor shall any workingman be removed or dis-charged for political opinion; and any officer or employee of the government who shall offend against the provisions of this section shall be dismissed the service of the United States.

ANOTHER "OLD GRIMES."

ghed about the large-minded, ricketyeaded, quaint, strange enigma of a man?

Many amusing stories are told of him—have been to day—both by the poet and the orator. This is not, however, the "Grimes with his coat all buttoned down before," as many have thought; he had an earlier origin. Ephraim Grimes, born in this town, was, however, the identical man who used to ride that strange, horse who heaving not into a cartine space. man who used to ride that strange horse who, having got into a certain speed, could not be held in, and so used to carry the rider into people's houses and the like. At one time he rode straight into the court room at Worcester, while the Court was in session, and the Judge on the bench. He immediately turned the horse around, and with apparent anger scolded the horse, saying: "If I get you out of this, I'll take you where justice il be done you." This witticism and the whole performance was evidently an insult

be done you." This witticism and the whole performance was evidently an insult to the Judge, who had a short time before ordered him to be put in the pillory, and had his ears cut off for counterfeiting silver and gold money.

While in the pillory in front of the Court House, he was very saucy to the judge, and kept pulling down his end of the engine, much to the discomfiture of his colleague in the other end. For this the judge clipped a small piece off the other, but took only the whole of one ear of Grimes. Looking up into the face of the executioner, he immediately replied, "that's just the way my father served his calves every spring."

Tobacco—The receipts are large and prices are firm, with 225, hhds offered and 19 rejections of prices but 225, hhds offered and 19 rejections of prices had 525, which 225, hhds offered and 19 rejections of prices had 525, hhds offered and 19 rejections of prices had 525, hhds offered and 19 rejections of prices had 525, hhds offered and 19 rejections of prices had 525, hhds offered and 19 rejections of prices had 525, hhds offered and 19 rejections of prices had 525, hhds offered and 19 rejections of prices had 525, had 525, lat 457, 6 at 146,14 75, 12 at 418,2813 75, 25 at 52, 29 at 1826,19 5, 20 at \$25, 29 at \$25, 2

Calves every spring."

One time he went to a town in New Hampshire, and going into a store he asked for ribbon enough to reach from one end of his ears to the other, and asked how much it would be. Only a few cents was the reply. The clerk began to measure off the ribbon. "Hold," says Grimes, "crose of receiving Worsester, Massa."

"one off the ribbon. "Hold," says Grimes,
"one of my ears is in Worcester, Massachusetts."

A man in Hubbardston lived in a house
on a high hill of surgar-loaf shape; one
night about 12 o'clock, he went to the
door and routed them up; and when they
came to ask him what was wanted, he
replied very soherly. "Oh, nothing only replied, very soberly, "Oh, nothing, only I wanted to tell you what a fine chance you have to drain your cellar." This is a specimen of "Old Grimes," who, perhaps, was lacking in the moral sense rather

with England, besides affording facilities for correspondence with countries on the Pacific. Australia is constantly rising in commercial importance, and is destined ultimately to establish intimate relations with the western coast of America. Annual statements published by the Melbourne papers show that there is a rapid increase in agricultural production and in the area of land under cultivation. The gold fields are also prospering, though VALUABLE RECIPE FROM RAY-BUREAU OF STRAM ENGINEERING.
For pay of superintendents and the civil establishment at the several navy yards under this bureau, sixty-three thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF STRAM ENGINEERING.
For pay of superintendents and the civil establishment at the several navy yards under this bureau, twenty-four thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
For pay of the civil establishment at the several navy yards and at the naval asylum, eighteen thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.
For surgeons necessaries and appliances for the sick and wounded of the navy, marine corps, and coast survey, fifty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the bureau of medicine and surgery, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For pay of the civil establishment, under the bureau of medicine and surgery, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For pay of the civil establishment, under the bureau of medicine and surgery, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For pay of the civil establishment, under the bureau of medicine and surgery, at the several naval hospitals and navy yards, in Australia is steadity ownward. REMINGTON'S

COMMERCIAL.

es or for good stock collaterals, are unchange

Increase this year Increase this year ...

New York 62,000 bags.
Baltimore 34,000 Philadelphia 5,500 New Orleans none.
Mobile none. Same time last year..... 176,000 tags. Decrease this year 74,500 bags. Taken for consumption in the Uni-ted States from 1st July, 1866, to 30th June, 1867....

H. T. LONSDALE, Coffee Broker, 134 Gravier street, New Orle

MONB'S COPY OF GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE. I SED with marked success in New Orleans in the Cholera of 1847 and 1848, has been used ever since that time in Diar-as well as cholera. It is SIMPLE, INNOCENT, OWERFUL:

The LOUISIANA CHOLERA DROPS are carefully prepared by 128 eod6 76 Fourth st., west side, near Main

O FIRE-ARMS

Sold by the Trade generally. A liberal discount to JOS. GRIFFIFTH & SON. Agents, Jul3 d3m No. 166 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

STEAMBOATS.

U.S.MAIL

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S PACKET

OWENSBORO, EVANSVILLE, AND HENDERSON, MORNING STARBALLARD Master Will leave as above on this day the loth inst., at 5 F. M. For freigh or passage apply on board or to jylo MOORHEAD & CO., Agents. For Cairo and New Orleans.

For Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Or leans. P. W. STRADER. BENSON, Master-Will leave as above on Thursday the 11th inst., at 5 P. M. For freight passage apply on board or to 15 MOORH PLAD & CO. Agents.

For New Orleans. MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents, No. 26 Wali street.

U.S. MAIL STEAMERS FOR CINCINNATI.

The superb-and swift passenger steamers (all of which are provided with double-fined Jolfers)

Major and Parison.

Major and Parison.

E. P. Carupen Master GENERAL BOZLL.

E. P. Carupen Master.

E. N. ITED STATESON.

E. M. Carupen Master.

E. Carupen Master.

For iceight or passage apply on board or on the Company's wharboat, foot of Third street.

all

WATERING - PLACES. UNION HOTEL

SARATOGA.

Popular Prices. SUPERIOR accommodations for ter and omnibuses at station on arrival of trains.

Address
LRLAND BROTHERS or
S. LELAND & CO.,
jul4 d2m
Metroplitan Hotel, New York.

CAPE MAY,

Cape Island. CINCE the close of 1866 much er NULE the Close of 1860 much erprise has been displayed at this celebrate hore resort. New and magnificent cottage been erected: the Hotels have been remoted in the park. With a well-made one-mill of a popular summer resort, a spirit of in ement is largely manifested. e geographical position of Cape Island is a popular feature, when properly under its strated at the extreme southers portion in the control of the polarity of the

WEST BADEN SPRINGS

THIS old establishment is now open for the reception of visitors. It is provided with all the comforts and arrangements essential

MAMMOTH CAVE. THE CAVE HOTEL is now in commedating and polite servants, exp noth Cave the most pleasant summer retreat in he Southwest, and, by giving our constant and un itsided attention to the wants of our guests, we cope to render satisfaction to all. First-class coaches connect with all trains on hoth Cave. R. R. at Cave City to and from Mau-noth Cave.

HOTELS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

NEW ORLEANS. PROPRIETORS

W. F. CORKERY, of Spottswood Hotel, Richmond, WM. A. HURD, - of New Orleans. TELEGRAPH AND RAILROAD OFFICES IN ROTUNDA OF HOTEL.

GILMOR HOUSE BALITIMORE, MD.
KIRKLAND & CO.......Proprietars.
THIS Hetel is reopened and newly urnished throughout in a most superior man-and every requisite of a first-class Hotel will und therein.

e Coaches of the establishment will be at the road Depot and Steamer wharves. The pa-spe of the public is respectfully solicited, ye dam

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,

Hanover street, Boston,

Is the largest and best-arranged
hotel in NEW ENGLAND. The sleepingrooms are spacious and well ventilated, the sulter
of rooms are well arranged and completely furnished for families and large traveling parties,
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